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XXI.

A Continuation of Vienna—Sunday in the Gay City—The Musical Family—Austria in General—Taxation—The Lottery System—A Lottery Romance.

Vienna is no place on Sunday for an elder in a Vermont Presbyterian church. He would be shocked to a degree. He would find all sorts of business in progress except, perhaps, in the factories, great wholesale houses and public offices. All other places are open and doing business just the same as though there was no command to keep the Sabbath holy. The Jew observes Saturday, so the Sunday is nothing to him, and the Gentile, whose religion does not cramp him very much, being simply a matter of going to confession, once in a while, and at rare intervals, generally when there is some *fete* which amuses him, attending a service, he cares nothing for Sunday at all, except as he may amuse himself more on that day than any other. The theaters and other places of amusement are open just the same as on other days, only more so, and the streets are filled from morning till very late in the night, with an eager throng of pleasure seekers, each intent upon extracting as much amusement from the flitting hours as possible.

The "Prater," is given over wholly to amusements on Sunday. The entire city, all who can be spared from business, the rich and noble in carriages, and the poor on foot, surge through it from 10 in the morning till 7 at night, the Government kindly furnishing its best bands to make the music, without which German pleasure is naught.

Along the broad avenues are erected temples of amusement of all kinds. There are elaborate buildings open at the sides devoted to "merry-go-rounds," some the plain wooden horses propelled by a small live horse, of the American circus and fair ground; others, propelled by steam, fitted up as ships which pitch in the most unnaturally regular way as they whirl around, there are swings, teeters, shooting galleries, theatres, magical performances, refreshment stands, lotteries, games of all sorts, dancing halls where two kreutzers, one cent, secures you the privilege of whirling a buxom girl around in the waltz, there are stereopticans, panoramas, weighing machines, photographs by electric light, fortune tellers, Punch and Judy, acrobatic performances, tight and slack rope, concert halls; in short everything that any pleasure seeker wants, he or she can find in the Prater on the Sabbath. The streets leading to it are thronged with goers and comers, men women and children, rich and poor, all the day long.

At 7 P. M., the gates are closed, and the people, still unsatisfied, go up into the city and finish the evening or the night as the case may be in the theatres, dance halls and concert saloons to be found there. The people of Vienna might endure an additional tax without murmuring but to suggest any such Sunday law as England and America has would produce a rebellion in an instant.

On Sundays in the Winter the Viennese commence their concerts as early as 4 and 5 o'clock. Devoted entirely to pleasure they want to lose no time. It is too dark at 5 o'clock to be pleasant out of doors, and they much prefer a brilliantly lighted hall, with the delicious music which only this City of music has. As the concert ends at 8, it gives them abundant time afterward to attend a regular opera or a party, or ball, or whatever their special pet dissipation may be. The 5 o'clock concert gives them an extra delight, as it were, and they improve it.

The Strauss Sunday concerts, in the Summer in the Volks-Garten and in the Winter in a vast hall, are a feature of Vienna life.

Ever since the days of Johann Strauss the elder, 50 years ago, the Viennese have had a great fondness for every one of that name, and have been extravagantly fond of all their works, and those of a kindred nature of their school. They have maintained to this day that there has never lived the composer who could produce anything to compare with their idol's work. They accept others but love them in proportion to their nearness to the Strauss family.

As far back as 1826, the elder Strauss was the great favorite, and his waltzes were played everywhere. There was not an orchestra in all Vienna, the majority of whose selections were not written by the prolific waltz maker. Up to that time the Viennese had taken their greatest delight in Handl, Mozart, Haidyn and the like, but when Strauss appeared these all disappeared, or went into semi-shadow, and Vienna went Strauss mad, and has stayed in that condition ever since. By nature the Viennese are light and fanciful, just such a people as this class of music would throw into ecstacies, and with the really charming waltzes the Strausses have written, it is no wonder that they discarded every one else and made him their musical King.

It is a little remarkable, however, that the craze has lasted so long. When the elder composer began to wane, not in the minds of the Viennese, but when he began to feel the effects of age, his three sons took up the work where he laid it down, and the two who are still living are worshiped just as much now as their father was in his palmiest days. Johann, Joseph, and Edward divided their father's honors equally. Of the three Joseph is said to have been the finest composer, and the sorrow and grief at his untimely death a few years ago, was universal. Johann and Edward still make Vienna their home and they are the reigning favorites, and will be as long as they live and have the power of direction as well as they do now. It was only a short time ago that Johann received a very tempting offer to go to Paris and take up his residence in that brilliant capital. As soon as it was known that he was seriously contemplating the acceptance of the offer, there went up a howl from the people of Vienna that was heard all over this part of Europe. It was made a matter of national importance, the papers took the matter up. There were long and very serious articles in all the leading journals about it, and every one insisted that he should spurn the offer, and remain true to his own City. The satirical papers fairly let themselves loose on the matter. They indulged in all sorts of ridicule over the attempts of the French to take from them their own and only Johann. Some of them even grew pathetic, one of them having one week a whole page devoted to the picture of his violin throwing itself over a bridge into the Danube, saying that there was no further use of living if the great master once left them. And all this was in earnest. The people wanted him to remain, and every word that was written was meant. He was finally persuaded to decline the offer, and the Viennese were overjoyed. He did go to Paris for a visit, however, and now the people are on the ragged edge for fear that the wily Parisians will offer him inducements, when they discover how very great he is, that he cannot refuse.

Ed ard recently returned from a long tour in the North of Germany where he was most enthusiastically received. He is particularly popular here as a leader and arranger, and deservedly so, for he is excellent in both fields. His talent for conducting orchestras has procured him on the first Sunday in November the position of director of the Court ball music, a musical position in Vienna that means more than appears on the surface. Of course, as he directs the music at all the State affairs at the Palace, every noble, or every one who wants to cut a figure in society, must have Strauss at their entertainments, if it is a possible thing. There can be no really fashionable party without Strauss, and the greater part of the music on those occasions are the compositions of the great family.

On the first Sunday in November, the first Strauss concert of the season was given in the Musik Vereins-saal, and the great hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Although the "season" proper, in the fashionable world, had not commenced, there was a fair sprinkling of the Upper Ten seen in the great throng of those who are not numbered among the chosen few, who constitute a society that is as exclusive and select as any in the world.

The saal in which the concert was given is very large and elegantly finished. The walls are beautifully painted and the ceiling is panelled and adorned with exquisite paintings and frescos. The first floor is divided into two parts, the seats in the rear being in a sort of balcony a trifle higher than those in front, where refreshments of all kinds are served. All around the sides of the room are boxes, ranged in rows so that every one can have a full view of the audience and orchestra. Above this is another series of balconies on three sides of the oblong room, and in the rear of the hall is another balcony, so that the seating capacity of the place is very great.

Almost every place was filled, when, punctually at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Strauss appeared in the conductor's stand and rapped the audience into readiness, for the first number, the overture to Thomas' opera, "Mignon." In appearance he is not overly prepossessing. He is a dapper little man, decidedly Hebrew, in appearance, below the medium hight, with a good figure, smooth face with the exception of a thick mustache, which, like his hair and eyes, is very black. In manner he is very graceful and his wielding of the baton is very effective. In this case the baton was his violin bow. The violin he held in his left hand and occasionally, when everything was going along smoothly, or when he wanted to throw a little more life into the playing, he would place the instrument in position and play with the orchestra. Although not very large, as orchestras in Europe go, this one was composed of skilled musicians, and Strauss had them perfectly under control. They played as one man, and with the greatest imaginable expression.

There were 12 numbers on the program, of these five were the compositions of the Strausses, Johann two, Eduard two, and Joseph one, and of the other seven numbers four were arranged for the orchestra by Eduard. The only part of the program that did not savor of Strauss was the overture to Wagner's Parsifal. There was nothing dancy, light, or fantastic in that. It was music of the highest order, and coming as it did, in such a mixture of light waltzy pieces, its effect was greater than when heard in the opera. The audience relished the change very much, although it is presumable that they enjoyed all the more keenly the delicious waltz that followed. But Wagner has a great many admirers in Vienna among the finest and most cultured of the City. There is a large society composed of the best musical people who devote themselves to the study and interpretation of Wagner's works. At the conclusion of the overture to Parsifal the audience was so enthusiastic that the whole selection had to be repeated, and there was a strong attempt made to have it the third time. Strauss is a most obliging director, to the audience, although the orchestra may not like it so well. Though the program had only 12 numbers just 24 were played, he giving in almost every instance a new selection in response to the enthusiastic applause. And there was nothing singular in the fact that the responses were invariably Strauss compositions. But the people liked it. It would be impossible to give them too much Strauss.

The concert lasted about two hours and a half, and then in true Viennese manner the audience scattered to the different cafés where they discussed the music and such kindred subjects over their coffee and beer.

As a nation Austria is almost as weak as Turkey. There is nothing natural in the make-up of the Empire. There are 17 languages, not dialects, but separate and distinct languages spoken in the Empire, and an Austrian officer must have at least five at his command to get along at all. Then, when it comes to religion, there is the Roman Catholic in two or three forms, the Greek Church, a half-dozen styles of Protestantism, the Jewish, and the Lord only knows what else. There are 17 distinct nationalities, each differing from the other, and each most cordially hating the other. The German despises the Hungarian and the Bohemian, the Bohemian hates the Hungarian, there is a feud of centuries between the Magyar and Croatian, and every distinct race hates all the other races with whom they are connected with an intensity which knows no limit.

"We are not Austrians," a Hungarian will say to you; "we are Hungarians. Francis Joseph is *our* King—King of Hungary."

"But you acknowledge him as Kaiser also?"

"We banded together with other nations for mutual advantage, but we never have and never will give up our individual existence. We are Hungarians."

And poor Francis Joseph has a diffilcult time of it to get on with all these waring elements. He is an amiable man of mediocre ability, and tolerably popular with his people. He works very hard for popularity, for his Empire is in a desperate condition financially, and he lives in constant fear of an explosion. He does everything in his power to endear himself to his subjects, that the day of wrath may be put off as long as possible. One of his tricks is in his smoking. Tobacco is expensive, and the regular thing is a cigar shaped exactly like the tail of a rat—long, thin, with a straw through the center which is pulled out to give passage to the smoke. It is probably the vilest cigar ever made, the odor being such that one would be sufficient to break up an Irish mass meeting. It is the very acme, the top and summit of vileness, but they are generally smoked in Vienna on account of their cheapness. It is economical not only because it lasts a long time, but because after smoking one a man with skin on his tongue don't want anything more in the shape of tobacco till the surface heals. The Emperor appears in public smoking these rat-tails, as they are called, and the people who catch a glimpse of him pulling at one say: "See our good Emperor! He smokes rat-tails just like a common man!" And they pay their taxes much more willingly than they would did he smoke the American two-for-five. Francis Joseph is something of a politician.

To satisfy the Bohemians, who are as jealous of their nationality as the Hungarians, he is compelled to keep a palace at Prague, and maintain a court there, and to satisfy the Hungarians the Empress lives all the time at Buda-Pesth. However, that is a very good arrangement for both of them, Emperor and Empress, for they hate each other cordially, and the farther they are apart the better for both. She is the best horsewoman in the world, and she delights the Hungarians with an accomplishment in which they excel all other nations.

Each one of these people has its own Parliament, and governs itself. They levy their own taxes, and bear about the same relation to the General Government that our States do to the Federal Union. The Army and Navy and Postal Departments are controlled by the Central Government in Vienna, and that determines the share each State shall contribute to its support.

Taxation in Austria is something absolutely awful. It is difficult to understand how the people live at all, carrying such frightful burdens. Everything is taxed. The Emperor and his Cabinet lay awake nights to find new things to tax. One half their time is spent in finding new things to levy taxes upon, and the other half in raising the taxes upon articles already on the list.

You build a house in Vienna and rent it, say for 1,000 florins. The Government steps in and takes exactly 48½ per cent. of the rental, almost half. You are compelled to send to an officer appointed for that purpose your lease, and the tenant is compelled to swear that it is correct and no sham. And suppose you have a house which a good tenant, one who has occupied it for years, renting the place 10 years ago he has a rather low rent, and you are satisfied to let him remain. In the meantime property has gone up in value in the neighborhood, but nevertheless it is to your interest to keep your good tenant. Some fine morning you are waited upon by an official who says to you:

"That house in Joseph-strasse you are getting 1,000 florins for."

"Yes."

"The rent is too low. That house can be rented for 1,500 florins.

"True. But Strauss is a worthy man, who takes excellent care of the property, and his business is bad and 1,000 is all he can afford. I would rather have him in it at 1,000 than to take the chance of bad tenants at a higher rate."

"Possibly; but the house can be rented for 1,500 florins, and from the first of next month your tax will be 750 florins. Good morning."

And so, much against your will and much against poor Strauss's will, the rent is raised to 1,500 florins.

Every business has to pay a tax for the privilege of doing business, as well as a tax upon the articles dealt in, and another on the amount of business done, and still another on the net profits.

The farmer pays a tax upon his standing crops, and when he brings it to Vienna to sell he has to pay so many kreutzers for the privilege of coming into the City. After this is paid, he is compelled to pay another for the privilege of standing in the market and selling it, and when he gets home he finds a blank statement, which he must fill out, showing how much stuff he has raised during the year that there may be a tax put upon that. Then another tax is levied upon the profits he has made, the Government determining the amount.

Take for instance the cafe in which you take your coffee in the morning. The proprietor after paying his rent, half of which goes to the Government, has to pay 160 florins a year for the privilege. He pays for the water, of course, to the Water Company, but the Government, in addition, makes him pay 160 florins a year for the privilege of taking it. His guests play cards in the evening, and he pays 40 cents tax upon each pack of cards the first cost of which may be possibly 10 cents. He has billiard tables, he pays $6 a year on each one, this, understand, after the manufacturer has paid an enormous tax on everything about it from the leather tip on the cues to the bed of the table itself.

He pays a separate tax for the privilege of selling coffee, bread, and beer, and on every department of his business. Therefore in a hotel the business is all divided up. Unless it is a very large establishment with a very large trade, no one man could afford to pay for all the privileges. Therefore in one room coffee and bread and eggs are to be had, and in another regular dinners with beer and wine. If you go into the cafe and want beer, a waiter goes to another room and brings it to you, charging you a few kreutzers additional, and if in the other you want coffee it is brought from the cafe.

These taxes or privileges vary in proportion to the size of the place. Then the proprietor has to pay on the gross amount of business done and the profits accruing.

A tanner pays for a business privilege to begin with, then for the bark brought in, for the hides bought, for each man working, for the leather when it is finished, for the privilege of selling it, and so on. The shoemaker goes through the same process, all the way from buying his leather till he gets a shoe out of his shop. I am not quite sure, but it is reasonable to suppose that there is a tax upon picking up a worn-out boot.

The prostitute who walks the street pays a tax for her privilege, the street peddler has to have a license, for which he pays, and so does the man who stands in the cold to run your errands. There is nothing that is not taxed, and taxed unmercifully.

The Government holds a monopoly of the tobacco trade, the same as in France. The tobacco grown in the country is all presumed to belong to the Government. A Government Inspector counts the plants, the farmer is graciously permitted to retain a small quantity, two pounds or thereabouts, for his own use, and the remainder of the entire crop, to the last leaf, goes to the Government, at the price the Government fixes, which is small enough, you may be sure, and his pay is in tax receipts. If he plants a great deal of tobacco, he may possibly have enough from this source to pay the tax on the rest of his crops.

The Government has factories in which this is made into snuff, smoking tobacco, and cigars of various grades, from very bad to the very worst the world ever saw. The Government fixes the price on each grade, which is an extremely profitable business, for the Government—but it does not let up on this source of profit yet. It has to get to the people somehow. Therefore privileges for dealing in tobacco are sold. For one little shop on a by-street, the entire room not large enough to hold $50 worth, the privilege costs 800 florins, about $320 a year, and the old lady who pays that unmerciful exaction is only permitted a profit of something like a half a cent on each cigar and a corresponding profit on everything else she sells. Light and other expenses of the shop foot up about $2 a day. The Government also permits her to sell postage stamps at a profit of one per cent., and she does a little business in newspapers, but on each of these branches of trade an extra license fee is demanded and rigorously collected. A few houses are sold the privilege of importing better grades of tobacco, but the tax they pay and the enormous import duty so increases the cost that very few foreign cigars are used. It is safe to say that more bad tobacco is consumed in Austria than in any country on the globe. So strict is this taxation on tobacco that if you purchase a box of cigars and find them not to your taste (if you are an American that will be invariable) you cannot sell them or give them away to some one whose constitution is strong enough to smoke them. That would constitute you a dealer, and to do this you must buy a "K. K. privilege." This is also true of all goods. You can't sell half-worn playing cards, but must destroy them.

Tobacco being one thing the people will use, it is a Government monopoly. Salt being a thing the people *must* use that is also Government monopoly. Beer is another necessity to the people, but it is too large an intere and is too unwieldy and the Government cannot manufacture that, and also because the people want it good. But it taxes it unmercifully. An officer is stationed in every brewery, and every quart manufactured is taxed before it is sold. The tax varies according to the necessities of the Government, and it is not uncommon to have it go up and down a kreutzer or two and a half liter within two days.

As the Cities have something upon which to maintain themselves, they are permitted to monopolise water, gas and cemeteries, as well as to impose an octroi duty upon all eatables brought into them. Not a head of cabbage or a dozen of eggs can pass the barriers without paying a tax to the City, as well as to the General Government.

There is a tax of two kreutzers, one cent, on every newspaper printed, and even foreign papers, received by strangers, on which postage has been already paid, are taxed the same. Your packages of papers are opened at the Postoffice, and the Government stamp put upon each sheet, which you must pay if you want them.

With all this Austria is terribly in debt, and is getting in deeper and deeper every year. The bonds of the country are only worth 85, and are steadily going down, for each year shows a lower deficit than the last.

There is most excellent reason for this terrible taxation and the sad financial condition of the country. Austria maintains an enormous arm and has an equally enormous pension list. Royalty, nobility, the military and church, combined, make a burden great enough to break down any country in the world. Retired officers are pensioned according to rank; Government officials, always taken from the ranks of the nobility, are pensioned upon retiring, and thousands are appointed and serve but a month for the sole purpose of getting them on the pension list; great fortresses are being built and maintained, and palaces—well, even now, with its paper worth 85 cents on the dollar and steadily going down, the Government is building a new palace for the Emperor which is to be the finest in Europe. "Kikeriki," the Austrian comic paper, celebrated the completion of the new Rath-house by representing Austria as a builder standing on its dome with his empty pockets turned inside out, with these words: "I have finished the Rath-house, and—it has finished me!"

In the face of this terrible taxation and constantly increasing debt the Government is going on cheerfully, building new palaces, new opera houses, and new bridges to be named after the children of the Emperor. Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary has aspirations to be a musical center, and to satisfy the Hungarians a magnificent opera house is being built there at the Government expense. A splendid one, the best in Europe, is under way in Vienna, and Prague is clamoring for one and will get it. A magnificent new palace is being built for the Emperor in Vienna, and royal residences are being re-constructed in all the various capitals.

Of course there must be an end to it all sometime, for the day of settlement must come sometime. The Government, like the people, decline to think of the future. The present satisfies them, and new palaces and opera houses, are delights—for the present.

The Government, always wanting money, manages a lottery system. It issues bonds running 20 years, without interest. For one of these bonds you pay 100 florins, and four times a year a sum equivalent to interest on the whole amount at 5 per cent. per annum, is distributed by lot. This sum is divided up into prizes ranging from 50,000 florins down. At the end of the 20 years you get your 100 florins back, that is if the Government at the time of maturity happens to be in condition to pay anything.

Occasionally a prize is drawn and paid, just often enough to keep the people investing their money in them.

As everybody has not got 100 florins the Government permits banking houses to subdivide them, that everybody may take a chance. The banker's apprentice or servant girl, may buy 10 kreutzer's worth of a bond, and if that number wins a prize gets that proportion of it. These lottery tickets are sold by all bankers, tobacco dealers and everywhere where postage stamps are sold. It is very ingenious as well as cheap way of raising revenue. But the system has made the Austrian people a race of gamblers. Everybody has them. Saturday evening every laborer and servant girl in Vienna, and for that matter, all over the empire, invests in as many of the 10 kreutzer tickets as they can spare money for, all devoutly hoping that the next drawing will give them a share in a capital prize, and make them rich. A 10 kreutzer ticket may draw possibly as much as one hundred florins, which is more money than they ever expect to see unless they get it in this way. Servant girls buy these tickets and immediately rush to the nearest church to say a prayer for success. Army officers, Government employees, employees in mercantile houses, buy a whole bond and lay it away as a sort of a savings bank provision for their families. They reason that if it is not put into these ticket bonds it will be spent anyway, they can always realize the face of it, in case of emergency, and then it may win them anything from 50,000 florins down, and make them rich. The Government needs money just now very much, and so it has made a magnificent scheme, the capital prize in which is 250,000 florins, and it has so inflamed the people that the Government Printing Works can hardly print the bonds fast enough.

The absorption of capital in these schemes is something wonderful, and the demoralization of the people equally so. Reason with one of the people, say your chambermaid, on the absurdity of the thing and the answer comes promptly:—"Oh, I shall finally win a prize. Rosa, who was on this floor, only two years ago, won 2,000 florins, and had enough for a dowry and she married her lover, and they are living nicely."

The Governmental managers place the prizes always where they will do the most good. Everybody hears of the lucky laborer or girl who wins, but there is no talk made of those who do not. The poor girl will sweep rooms, make beds and empty slop basins, a long time before she touches 2,000 florins. But then she has the pleasure of dreaming of the possibility, and it impels her to say prayers. As she has hope to sustain her, and keeps pious, some good comes out of it.

There is romance even in lottery tickets. There is a story of a Baron, an officer and a girl, the young officer living upon his magnificent salary of about $23 a month, and the young girl employed in a photographic gallery, whose means were quite as limited as those of the officer who professed to love her. There was no question about her loving him, for, after the Viennese fashion, she gave herself to him on a solemn promise, only to be deserted as soon as her condition was manifest. It was not love that impelled him to seek out and follow her.

The poor girl insisted upon his marrying her, but he refused. It would be necessary to deposit with the Government 12,000 florins in order to marry, and while his father could do it, he would not permit it. When he married, it would be to a woman who had a sufficient dowry not only to satisfy the Government but something more upon which he could live in better style. He was too handsome a young man to throw himself away.

"It's all very well, Louise," he remarked to her, "to talk about marriage upon nothing, but it doesn't suit my style. When you can bring me a dowry of 100,000 florins I will marry you, but not till then."

"Do you promise that?" she asked.

"I do, solemnly."

This with a sneer, for where could a girl with nothing but the clothes on her back, and a young baby, get 100,000 florins? It was a perfectly safe promise.

Louise, filled with a strange faith, went immediately and sold everything she had except barely enough to keep herself decent, put her baby in the foundling asylum, and bought a bond in the lottery that was on at the time, and went to work in a hotel waiting for the drawing.

"Surely," she said to herself, "the good Lord will give me the great prize, that I may marry Adolph, and have a father for my child."

And she went to church with great regularity and singular devoutness, and observed all the saints' days (they have a great assortment of saints in Vienna and they all have their days) and all the feasts and festivals, and she got callouses on both knees praying on the cold stones of the churches, the burden of her prayer being that her ticket should draw the capital prize of 100,000 florins. She didn't have any trouble about the fasts—her wages gave her enough of those.

She showed her ticket to Adolph, who laughed. He had had some experience in lotteries himself, and he went his way smiling at the poor girl's faith.

One day he passed the place were the drawings were taking place. And he heard the lucky combination announced. It was, we will say, 1,005. "Merciful heavens!" he exclaimed, "that is Louise's number! There may be something in callousing your knees after all."

He was a very prompt young man and he took measures immediately. A young girl who was unquestionably in love with him, with 100,000 florins was not to be despised. He rushed immediately to his father and had the 12,000 florins deposited with the Government, and he rushed to Louise and threw himself at her feet and with tears in his eyes admitted that he had cruelly wronged her, but that he would take his life unless he was permitted to make the only reparation in his power, viz. Marrying her.

Louise smiled a sweet smile, raised him to his feet and forgave him everything. He took her out of the hotel, he clad her in proper array, and as soon as the legal formalities were observed, married her and was happy.

They were married in the morning, and proceeded at once to the expensive quarters which he had engaged and fitted up as their future home. With a wife with 100,000 florins he proposed to live in better style than he had.

Now it will be supposed by the reader that there was some mistake in the ticket, or something of that sort, and that Adolph found himself saddled with a wife without a kreutzer. This was not the way it came out at all.

After the ceremony was performed and they had come to their new home, Louise, now Madame, told him she had a duty to perform. Her old mother must be removed at once to more comfortable quarters, and she had vowed to the saints to do it the moment she was married. Adolph acceded to this reasonable movement, and offered to accompany her. She refused. It was a duty she, as a daughter, owed her mother, and she would perform it herself, alone. "Give me a few hundred florins," she said, sweetly; "500 will do, and when I return—you know there is the prize ticket to be cashed."

Adolph gave her the 500 florins, all he had, and she departed.

She didn't return at all. She went to the lottery officer and got her money. Then she went to the foundling asylum and got her baby. Then she took a train for Munich, which is out of the Austrian Empire. And a few days after she arrived there, Adolph, the disconsolate, received a note from her signed as "Baroness Louise Stellinger," (that was his name) saying that having 100,000 florins she had made the discovery that she didn't love him as much now as formerly. His conversion was altogether too sudden to be genuine, and it was her opinion that he wanted the 100,000 florins more than he did her. If he wouldn't marry her when she had trusted him and had nothing, she didn't believe a marriage would be happy, now that she had money. She would have seen him further before marrying him at all, only she wanted to legalize the baby, which was the exact picture of its father, and to get a name for herself conforming to her changed circumstances. She loved to write herself "Baroness." It looked well upon paper, and she had a perfect right to it. She had taken the precaution to take her money with her. The 500 florins had fitted out the little Adolph in good shape, and she should go somewhere and live with her mother in good style. Being the lawful wife of an Austrian Baron, she could take a decent position in society, and everything was well with her, only she never should see him and he need not attempt to see her.

Poor Adolph! To deposit the 12,000 florins and to furnish the new and splendid quarters had consumed every florin of his inheritance, and he was a beggar. There was only one thing for it. He gave a gorgeous supper to his brother officers, on credit, and the same night took a leap from the Koronuprinz bridge.

Louise now being a widow in fact, and moreover the widow of a Baron, assumed her proper title with no one to molest or make afraid, and returned to Vienna, where she is living very well and is more devout than ever. She firmly believes that the saints gave her the great prize, and also that it was in answer to her prayers that her husband took the plunge into the Danube. With 100,000 florins she may marry almost any officer in the Austrian army, and so she is happy.

The story proves that some things are as liable to happen as some others.

Odd Names Among the Coal Miners.

Allentown, Pa., Register.

A new arrival at Ellangowan Colliery flourishes under the name of Paul Whygo. The Christian name has a Polish look, but an unmistakable English sound. Another working at the same place is named Peter Mosquito, and as he is the father of quite a large family there is no lack of Mosquitos there, even in Winter. "Cabbage" is a favorite affix. There is Matthew Morecabbage, for instance, and Simon Dabbelcabbage, Stony Ballcabbage and Peter Yosyoucabbage. Igo is quite a common name in the region, but Whygo is seldom met with. Among the other odd names might be mentioned Luci Cusecabbage, Varoust Mchigh, Auberry Yrmush, Youmanick Augrew, Mycate Powat, Phelix Cowtcouski, John Crowbait, Emmanuel Nitchikoski, Charles Check. Ed. Bytheway also works at the Ellengowan, and so does Patrick Brotherboom. Bill Overcoat lives at Mount Carmel. When he signs his his name he signs it Overcoat Bill. He has never disclosed his reason for so doing, and so far as known has not attempted to have the idea patented.

Two of a Trade.

G. T. Lanigan, in Drake's Magazine.

A Band of Train Robbers having conducted an Extensive Financial Operation with the Passengers upon an Express Train, and departed, the plundered Passengers did not fail loudly to lament their loss, the most vehement in his Complaint of the Insecurity of Property in the Lawless Far West being a Railroad Magnate, who was making a Tour of Inspection over the Railroad that he had just Stolen from its Stockholders.

Moral.—Two of a Trade can Never Agree.

For the Blade.

THE CHATTER OF THE CANNON BALL.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

From laughing cannon-lips I leap, and shake my shining tresses,
O'er sunny meadow-lands I sweep, and foggy wildernesses;
I whistle over happy streams, I bound along the billow,
I wake the soldier from his dreams, the sailor from his pillow;
I scamper thro' the battle's breath, and send the foe a-flying,
I revel at the courts of death, I dally with the dying;
I reap the forest, scour the plain, and gallop down the ridges,
I leave a windrow of the slain, on all the roads and bridges,
I plow a path thro' parapets, and pound their pride asunder,
I pay my patriotic debts in fusilades of thunder;
I send no agents in advance, to advertise my coming,
But down the flaming winds I glance, where shot and shell are humming,
I smite the cottage, and it falls, I batter down the palace,
I go wherever duty calls, without regret or malice;
I frisk away thro' glade and glen, nor halt for gate or fences,
I travel thro' the hearts of men, nor care for consequences;
I catch the coward in his hole, the hero in his glory,
And when the battle-thunders roll, I spin a woful story;
I do my duty day by day, nor wait a doubtful morrow,
And whensoe'er I chance to stray, I sow the seeds of sorrow.
I have no marked religious views—tho' somewhat orthodox—
And all the arguments I use are Puritanic knocks,
Politically I'm quite insane, and cling to neither faction,
I'm not a bullet of the brain, but strictly one of action.
I never think of wrong or right, and never stop to wrangle,
But dip my nose in every fight, from every crook and angle;
Sometimes I stammer in my speech, and scarce am comprehended,
Yet still I never failed to teach the gospel I intended;
In features I'm a Hottentot, in daring I'm a devil,
But like a tippler, when "half-shot," I always find my level;
I feed upon the flesh of all who intercept my journey,
For I'm a jolly cannon-ball, and Freedom's own attorney.
I pipe the melodies of war to many a list'ning city,
And round the throne of King and Czar I play my doleful ditty.
I chant an epic of despair, along the ragged mountain,
And brush the powder from my hair beside the purple fountain;
O, I'm an Argonaut of peace, a sailor old and heavy,
I always find the "golden fleece," and fetch it home in glory;
But when, at length, the war is done, my name there's no need to mention,
For I'm the sorry son-of-a-gun that never draws a pension.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XV.

UNEXPECTED INTELLIGENCE.

It was not until after some hours of anxious watching that Godfrey suffered the assurances of the hermit to allay his fears for the life of the girl whom he loved so truly and well.

Never leaving her side, he knelt by the rude couch of fern and fragrant herbs, his eyes fixed upon the pallid face and almost pulseless form of poor Cicely, but when at last the eyelids slowly closed and a faint tinge of color shot through the clear, transparent skin of her soft checks, Godfrey, in a rapture of gratitude, seized the old man's corded hand and raised it to his lips in silent gratitude.

"Not to me—not to me, my son," said he, slowly withdrawing his fingers from the detaining grasp; "give your thanks where they are due. Life and death are not in the hands of man. I have been but the humble instrument of the Giver of All. Return your thanks to heaven."

After yet a further time of weary waiting, Cicely's lips parted in a sweet smile, as returning consciousness enabled her to recognize Godfrey Taverner at her side. Then, as she faintly murmured his name, he caught her in his arms, supporting her against his breast, as she, with a sigh of content, nestled her head upon his shoulder.

Then the hermit interposed, he urged that such excitement could not but have an ill-effect upon his patient, and by dint of threat and persuasion, prevailed on Godfrey to leave the grotto with him, in order that Cicely might enjoy the calm, refreshing sleep of which she stood so greatly in need.

Following the steps of the old man, steps which despite his age were firm and sturdy, Godfrey climbed a steep grass-grown mound, on the summit of which stood three gigantic beech trees. Beneath these trees the hermit had constructed a rude seat, and availing himself of it, the hermit signed to Godfrey to place himself by his side.

"And now, father," said the young knight, "now, after this miraculous escape from many perils, I would fain ask you where we may be. By your tongue I gather we are still in England, but in what part and with what chance of reaching a habitable district I know not. Prithee, father, add to your kindness and tell me, when you damsel is strong enough to pursue her way, whither we shall bend our steps."

"I know but little of those haunts of mankind, my son, which such as you, are wont to call the world, but thou are right in deeming that the will of Heaven, has cast you ashore in your own land. This is indeed thy native country, but a wild and baren region, till thou hast passed the woods and moor lands, which stretch still for many a weary mile. Then when thou has trod the track, which I will point to thee, the nearest town where men do congregate, is Warsdale."

"Warsdale," echoed Godfrey in amazement "Warsdale? The Town nigh to which lives one, whom they call the Earl of Castletowers?"

"Yes—even so, hast thou met him, Perchance, at King Henry's Court, for thy speech would show that thou art familiar with one, who, for many years hath held this district of the country in awe and vassalage?"

"It is the wish of heaven!" cried Godfrey, "that I should ever again revisit the scenes of my early youth, and once again gaze on the face of him, whom once I called my lord and master. I had deemed impossible. I was on my road to offer my sword, my life, my all, to the King of France, when destiny casts me upon the coast, where I have one who hath promised ever to grant me his protection, who hath already on several occasions, proved that he for some reason I cannot fathom, regards me with more than common favor."

"Dost speak of the puissant Earl, and Lord of Risborough?"

"Aye—of none other. I pray thee by the holy saints, and by the heaven above us, thou wouldst tell me how I may the most readily arrive at his castle, and have audience with him. Methinks he will not refuse to see me, even though I come on foot, with raiment worn and soiled, for man it mistakes me not he loves me well."

"Nay! a single day's journey will suffice thee to reach Risborough Castle. But an thou hast not been there for many a day, nor heard the changes of the last few months. It fears me much, young sir, that thou will be disappointed in thy expectations."

"Speak! Tell me! Is there more sorrow, more wretchedness in store for one whom the fates have persecuted with relentless hate? Tell me, what of the noble earl? He lives! He still lives!"

"Ah, he lives!" responded the hermit, gloomily; "but in a sorry plight."

"In a sorry plight! He who but the other day ruled here with a power only second to that of the King himself. I prithee keep me no longer in suspense, but tell me what hath happened."

"That will I right readily. 'Tis the common gossip amongst the peasants hereabouts, that the curse of the old witch who was stoned to death at the Market Cross in Warsdale is upon him. I think not myself that such servants of Satan can affect the well—being of God's creatures, but 'tis strange, that since that time, though worldly affairs have seemed to prosper with him, though the desecration of Totteridge Abbey went unpunished by the avenging shafts of heaven, though the foul murder of the Lord Abbott has gone unreproved, still the Earl of Castletowers hath not prospered. The treasure which he stole from the Abbey hath enriched the King's coffers, not his own, the favor of his monarch, if report lie not, is waning fast, and now as age creeps upon him, as the strength and activity which was his former boast, is failing daily, heaven strikes him down with a heavy blow, and lays him on what perchance will prove his death-bed, with the limbs of one side shrunk powerless, useless."

"Can this be? He whom I knew so strong, so puissant, so mighty, so all but invincible? Is he reduced to such a strait?"

"My son, I speak but what all who dwell in this wild district of the country know right well; but worse has yet to be told."

"Go on, go on," said Godfrey, deeply moved.

"Perchance thou mayest be the bearer of tidings to him which will comfort his last hours upon earth—for methinks they are but few. Peradventure when mixing in the lascivious Court of him whom men call Henry the Eighth you may have met with a youth—Godfrey Tavener by name—erstwhile a favorite of the King's, but now in sore disgrace, and, as we hear, like to be tried for his life."

Godfrey started at this mention of his own name, but seeing that the hermit was in utter ignorance of the person whom he addressed, suffered him to continue.

"Of this Godfrey Tavener, resumed the hermit," (I mind him well some 10 or 12 years since, a joyous, golden haired lad of somewhat your appearance). He talks incessantly, bidding those about him, go fetch Godfrey, that he may repair a wrong he committed in his early life, but those about him have the proof, that Godfrey Taverner is dead, or if not dead, that to escape the King's displeasure, he hath fled the country. Know you aught of this young knight?"

"Aye—I know him well," replied Godfrey, wondering what this information might portend.

"And does he live, and is he in good condition?"

"Aye he lives."

"Twould have been joyful news to the great Earl of Castletowers, had it reached him earlier," said the hermit, "but now methinks 'tis far too late; yes, yes—too late."

"What mean you?" Godfrey asked.

"The Earl hath led a wild and reckless life, and the chastisement of Heaven is upon him. As I have told thee, though his intellect remains unimpaired, his body is crippled, and he is no longer able to enforce his commands. Unfortunately for him, he had from the first placed confidence in one without affection, without gratitude, and without even that common dog-like fidelity which makes an animal faithful and obedient to its master."

"Of whom, of what, dost thou speak?"

"In years gone by a certain swashbuckler, whose hand was against every man's, whose sword was at the service of the highest bidder, and whose thirst was unquenchable, succeeded in so far ingratiating himself with the Earl, that he was placed in a position of some trust. That position he has a thousand times abused, and has been pardoned by reason of a certain bull dog courage he possesses, and a rough off hand manner of speech, which, with those who know him not, he palms off as honesty."

"Stay" cried Godfrey, "I know this man. Your description tallies with one who did me grievous wrong. His name—I prithee tell me his name."

"'Tis Captain Vamp, he calls himself, but if he be a Captain, tis but he who hath given himself the commission."

"Vamp—Vamp! The scoundrel! the traitor!" cried Godfrey.

"Thou knowest him then?"

"Aye right well—too well—He hath twice attempted my life—but me, thinks I have the chance, and will be even with him now."

"Then who and what are you?" Asked the hermit, who for a holy man, appeared to take a marvelous interest, in mundane affairs.

"I am the Godfrey Tavener of whom you spake anon."

"Welcome, welcome, thrice welcome," said the old man, laying a bony, quivering hand upon the young knight, "thou art indeed here at the most important time. I

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, Feb. 8

CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

	Their Price.	With Blade.
WEEKLIES.		
Christian at Work	$3 00	$1 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	2 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 25
Chicago Advance	2 50	2 50
Weekly Am. Inv. Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Parents)	2 50	3 25
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Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 25
		2 60
Phrenological Journal		
Our Little Ones (Parents)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Appleton's Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the BLADE FIRE one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers or any avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Life Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

There are 3,5[illegible],000 acres of United States land for sale in Mississippi.

When so-called silk burns well there's cotton in it. Real silk smolders into ash.

None but upright pianos are taken into churches on concert occasions.—*N. O. Picayune.*

During the past 10 years the State of Maine has built 925 new school-houses, at a cost of $1,075,000.

There is said to be in a graveyard in Pennsylvania a tombstone inscribed: "Methuselah Smith, aged one year."

A fine white clay, which at a distance can not be distinguished from snow, has been found on a farm near London, Ont.

A Parisian photographer has made a hit by photographing children apparently upon the edge of a precipice. It is hoped that in time he will succeed in photographing bicycle riders just over the edge.

A Philadelphia man who wants to die, but doesn't want to disgrace his friends by committing suicide, has engaged a fifth-story room in a hotel, and is awaiting his fate.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Artificial diamonds are now made with such perfection that they can scarcely be told from the real gems. The way to test them is to ask the pawnbroker for an advance.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

A solution of alum water has been found so useful and effective in putting out fires that the French Minister of the Interior has recommended that firemen in Cities should be furnished with that substance for use whenever it can be employed to advantage.

A very colored man, who entered complaint against another for assaulting and battering him upon the head, was told by the Justice: "I don't see any marks." "Dey'se spose he hit me wid a piece of chalk," was the indignant rejoinder. The case proceeded.

All the Prussian Barons on or before the 1st day of April next will be required, says a German newspaper, to vindicate their right to their titles, for the reason that within the last two centuries many abuses have grown up. It is said to have been proved that, in a number of cases, second and even younger sons and daughters of baronial families have assumed the title, when it legally belonged only to a father or an elder brother.

Mr. Claus Spreckles, "the sugar king" of the Pacific slope and the Sandwich Islands, is heavily built, has thin, white hair, a steel-gray mustache, a heavy jaw, a florid complexion and blue eyes, and he is about 55 years old. When he landed in this country he could speak nothing but German. He is very wealthy; thinks of establishing a sugar refinery in Baltimore, and is in Washington opposing other sugar men who are opposing him.

FOR THE LADIES.

Women childless in Europe after years of marriage often have families in Australia.

Miss Mary Dickens, eldest grandchild of Charles Dickens, aged 19, is about to become an actress.

A woman at Greensboro, N. C., 52 years old, has bought a pair of spectacles and begun attendance at school.

Overheard in the cloak room: "Did she marry well?" "Yes, indeed. He is worth over a million, and drinks so hard that he never can go into society, so she's not bothered with him."—*Ex.*

A lover in a neighboring town bet his girl that he could tell what she was thinking of. He thought she was thinking of him, but she wasn't. She was studying how to make over an old dress so as to make it look new.

Miss Emma Wixom, otherwise Mlle. Nevada, this year receives $1,000 per month for singing in opera in Paris. Next year her contract calls for $1,100 per month, and in the following year $1,200 per month. By the expiration of her present contract she will thus have earned $29,600 at the Opera Comique. Then she will come home to America to make some more.

Writes the Paris correspondent of *Life* (London): "Miss Lilian Nordica, the American prima donna, made her appearance as *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," at the Grand Opera the other night. French critics complain of her strong American accent and slightly guttural voice; on the other hand, they admit that her arms and hands are above reproach, and that her eyes, teeth, and smile are not uninteresting."

At a recent fashionable English wedding there were seven bridesmaids. The first five young ladies wore dresses of coral colored surah trimmed with cream lace, with sailors' hats to match. They each carried a Brussels lace fan with monogram, the gift of the bridegroom. The last two were dressed in white surah, with sailors' hats to match, and each wore a gold brooch (two bullocks' heads yoked) presented by the bridegroom.

Gen. Chanzy's widow will, it is announced, receive in addition to a pension a *grand bureau de tabac*. This is by no means an uncommon method of rewarding faithful public servants and their widows and orphans in France; for the sale of tobacco being under State control, as well as its growth and manufacture, only a certain number of shops are allowed, and they must be far enough apart to make the proprietorship of each substantially profitable.

RENDON'S Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price, 25c.

For the Blade.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

GEORGE LLOYD.

Go close the shutters Mary, and drop the curtains low,
The Winter nights are cheery when the coals are all aglow;
I hate the racket in the street, it grates upon my ear,
Then drop that curtain lower and let down the chandelier;
I have fought from early manhood the gaunt wolf from the door,
And to-night have barely plenty for ourselves in future store;
But Molly get your knitting, it's surely worth the while
To spend one evening in the week with "Nasby in Exile."
So Mary fix the fire, 'tis dying I'm afraid;
There that will do for present; now get down the good old BLADE;
It cost me but a dollar, but it's worth twice that I know,
With it Winter nights are cheery when the coals are all aglow.

I like to hear you read it, 'tis the paper of the times;
Its columns are not laden with criminal and crimes;
'Tis ably drawn and wielded amid the thickest fight,
And its strokes are strong and mighty in defense of truth and right;
And wrong must fall beneath it, I see no other way,
Though he were twice as mighty as we see him stand to-day;
And his many friends and agents must surely flee or die,
For the cloud hath silver lining, though beneath a frowning sky;
And I know, my wife and daughter, light must supersede the shade,
For Right is ably aided by the tried and trusty BLADE.
It cost me but a dollar, but 'tis worth that twice I know,
With it Winter nights are cheery when the coals are all aglow.

There is not another paper so suited to my mind,
With its eighty thousand issued it cannot be I'm blind;
No, no, I'm proud to say it, my sight is very clear,
If I have just completed my eighty-seventh year;
Ere our mighty Chief was smitten by the curs'd assassin's ball,
It ably stood beside him, justified him too in all;
And after he was smitten and the land was plunged in grief,
It still was ably wielded to defend our mighty Chief;
And now it still defends him, in his narrow coffin laid;
"This policy" was right, I know, when supported by the BLADE.
It cost me but a dollar, but 'tis worth that twice I know,
With it Winter nights are cheery when the coals are all aglow.

Then lay aside your paper, and take your ink and pen,
The old clock's hands are moving apast the hour of ten.
Write a letter to Toledo where they print the mighty sheet,
Tell them I shall take their paper till life's hours are all complete;
Tell them I *love* their paper for its fearless stand for *right*;
May it fearless smite for freedom in the thickest of the fight;
The political arena may it purify and cleanse,
Till the Northern and Southern States shall be come the staunchest friends;
Until the "good time coming" a surety is made,
I know it will be coming soon, for 'tis aided by the BLADE.
It cost me but a dollar, but 'tis worth twice that I know,
With it Winter nights are cheery when the coals are all aglow.

Jesup, Iowa.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

The Divers Uses to Which the Painters' Auxiliaries in New York are Put.

Charlotte Adams in the Century Magazine.

Among the Academy models some time since, was the son of a banker in Wall street, who had failed during a financial crisis. Later, the young model obtained a position in a down-town bank, but such was his pride in physique and his interest in art that he continued to pose in the evening classes. Another model, valued for his fine muscular development, was a blacksmith by trade. Another was a house-painter, who, during the Winter months, when all of his trade are thrown out of employment, supported himself in this fashion. Still another, also noted for his fine development, was a German athlete. One model, well known in his day at the Academy, was a half-breed Indian employed as a coachman in a wealthy family. In his leisure hours he posed at the Academy, and became a popular model, but one day his employer discovered his artistic bias, and forced him to desist. He has since returned to the equine sphere he adorned, and resides in an inland City. Another temporary model was the son of a prominent artist in another City. Many studies of Arabs executed in New York during the past few years have had for their model a negro attached to the Academy, whose head and figure offered a perfect type of that race. A prosperous manufacturer of picture frames in an interior Town, having failed in business, became a model in New York. * * * A few artists in New York have their models acting also as domestics or studio-retainers. This is a foreign custom imported by artists who have received their schooling abroad. Under these circumstances a sort of comradeship arises between the artists and his faithful model, which has its pathetic as well as grotesque side, since the remuneration of the model is apt to depend upon the success or failures of the artist. There is a colony of young artists in New York which possesses a retainer known to the world as "Sammy"—a youth of muscular type, with blonde mustache and hair, and a fresh complexion. His face and figure fit him for all spheres of model life. One day, he poses as a stalwart fisherman, in a pea-jacket, a disreputable hat, and high sea-boots. Another week, in a dress-suit, borrowed for the occasion, he figures as a ball-room gallant with one arm encircling the waist of a bald pated lay figure, arrayed in silken robes, likewise borrowed, into whose glass eye he gazes with an expression of the deepest tenderness. He has even appeared as a bold horseman seated astride a wooden chair, which was placed on a table, tightly clutching two pieces of clothes-line for reins, with his body inclined at the angle necessary to imply a furious galloping on the part of his fiery steed, and his coat-tails spread out fastened to the wall behind to illustrate the action of the wind. In addition to his accomplishments as a model, this young man does everything an artist's henchman can be expected to do in the line of general usefulness.

Strauss's Bride.

Johann Strauss, the Walzer-Konig of the Viennese, has divorced his second wife, is about to wed a third. She is a young and beautiful Jewish widow, Strauss by name, so that she will not have to sacrifice a cognomen at the altar of Hymen. Instead, however, she will sacrifice her religion. After a honeymoon at Nice, the happy pair will return to Vienna, and Herr Johann will realize the dream of his life by becoming manager of the Karl Theater.

All of a Size.

Boston Post.

Thirty-three persons are being voted for as candidates for United States Senator in Nebraska. This doesn't indicate an abundance of great men; simply that they're all about of a size.

A Startling New Medical Discovery.

A physician of high repute advises each of his patients to buy every month a ticket (or a fraction at part of one) in the Grand Monthly Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery. He has noted, after an unusually large and varied experience, that the hope of winning one of the princely fortunes that are held out as inducements to investors causes a buoyancy and mental clearness superior to any alleviation produced by drugs. He says the $5 sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., before the second Tuesday of each month acts as a charm in many cases.

THE LAST ACT.

Breaking Up of the Rebel Army.

A Vivid Description of the Scenes at Appomattox Court House.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, of Maine, the officer who was designated by Gen. Grant to receive the surrender of Lee's army, recently described the scene in a lecture in Memorial Hall, Bowdoin College. The Brunswick *Telegraph* furnishes a brief report of his address, as follows:

On the evening before the great question was to be tried we prepared to break camp before the dawn. The enemy was in a hopeless condition—their right smashed, their center pierced, their strong works in front lost, their principal line of communication cut, Petersburg in our possession, the fall of their capital inevitable. The campaign lasted 12 days only. The skirmishing all day and then marching all night, and then on the last three days the racing and pursuit greatly wearied our men. The only hope of the enemy was to push westerly by a pathway that led them along the south of the Appomattox river. That pathway was crossed by many streams, and as they rushed along it was only to find at every crossing some hot vanguard. It was the last night of the pursuit. Sheridan, who was just a little way ahead, had sent back word that he was close upon the enemy and likely to strike him at any moment, and asked us to make about eight miles more than the hard day's march, that we might keep up with his cavalry. It was blackest midnight when, with flushed faces and aching limbs, we reached the goal. Down we lay there in our blankets, supperless; fevered by the heat of the march, then chilled by the dews of the Virginia spring. Scarcely had the first broken dream begun when a mounted officer splashed down the road, bearing in his hand a note from Sheridan: "If you can possibly push your infantry to-night we will have great results in the morning."

Almost before the lingering echoes of the "Halt" have died away, the tired brain of the dreamer hears the bugle note. The men form in short ranks. In three hours we have reached Appomattox station. Already we can hear the sharp ring of the hoarse artillery, drowned by the surly roar of the rebel guns. There is no mistake. Sheridan is square across the rebel retreat, and with that glorious cavalry alone, in which our First Maine was in the very front, he was holding at bay all that was left of the proudest army of the Confederacy. Suddenly an officer from Sheridan appears and delivers this message: "Sir: Gen. Sheridan wishes you to draw off two columns and come to his support. The rebel infantry is pressing him hard, and likely to drive him from the field." Such chanced to be my own order.

Breaking from the woods we soon catch sight of Sheridan's banner. Beneath it sat that calm, yet headlong man mounted on the fiery steed that had turned the battle of the Shenandoah. In full view of us our cavalry was gallantly stemming the Stonewall Jackson corps. We wheel into line of battle. Every arm of the service was in full play. On one side the line rolled back; on the other pressed irresistibly on. As the battle took shape we became the extreme right of a semi-circle enveloping Lee. Meantime the other corps of infantry were coming up and forming a sort of semi-circle. Coming up on the Rebel rear are the Second, Sixth and Ninth corps of our army, and unless they can break through us in a half hour, all is lost by them. The Rebel batteries are drawn off from the crest, and they take their ground near the Court House of the little hamlet called Appomattox. We press forward on the south side. The die is cast. We hear the rattle of our light artillery coming up behind, and we catch glimpses of Sheridan closing on the foe. We dash on over swamp and stream. All is excitement. Soon the horsemen come galloping out from the Rebel line, one of them waving a flag of truce.

The aid makes his graceful salution and delivers his message, "Gen. Longstreet desires a cessation of hostilities until he can hear from Gen. Lee as to a proposal of surrender." Meantime, of course, we still advance. We have no orders to halt, but the firing slackens on both sides. In a moment comes the order to cease firing and to halt. A truce is agreed upon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Four o'clock comes. No word from Lee and Grant is heard, so what have we to do after this but to resume hostilities? The order came: "Prepare to make or receive an attack in 10 minutes." We push forward our skirmish lines; but Lee and Grant had come. The final answer is not long coming now. The surrender is made by Lee. What a word for us! The sky must have been made of bronze that it was not rent asunder by the uproar of shouting and cheering that continued late into the night.

We were in camp all the next day while Gens. Grant and Lee were arranging the details of the surrender. But on the next night, at midnight, I was ordered to have my command at 5 o'clock the next morning to receive the colors of the rebel army of Northern Virginia. It was chilly on that morning, but you may safely guess we were on time. We formed into line of battle stretching along the south street of the Town from the bank of the stream to the Court House—three-quarters of a mile in extent—facing north. We were not ashamed to face that way now. Old Massachusetts to the right of the line—all that was left of her—18th, 22d, 32d and the 41st Maine willing to follow where she was worthy to lead, and the proud 20th and 1st sharpshooters, Michigan, never behind when a bold blow was to be struck, with the shadowy fragments of her once glorious 1st, 4th, 16th; then Pennsylvania on the left with all that remained to be seen of her 66th, 83d, 91st, 118th, and 155th. In the rear of us Gregory's New York brigade of new troops, but worthy. Opposite, our own gallant little 1st brigade.

In that surrender Gen. Grant showed a magnanimity that we were disposed to criticise. He insisted, however, that while private property should be respected wherever it might be, all that belonged to secession—the Rebel Army, officers and men, must march out in due ceremony and lay down their arms and colors in the presence of some portion of our troops. As we stand there in the morning mist, we see the Rebel Army breaking camp, and then slowly and reluctantly forming ranks for the last time. And now they move—the great mass breaking into a column of march; Gen. Gordon, with the Stonewall Jackson corps, then Longstreet's corps, then Hill's corps, commanded by Heath. On they came, the rebellion battle-flags with the diagonal cross and the 13 stars. The head of the Rebel column comes opposite our right, and at the bugle signal we come to the "carry arms. The Rebel commander, General Gordon, at the head of the column, observes the little courtesy and drops the point of his sword and give the command to "Carry." Not a sound from the trumpet, nor roll of drum, but is stillness as if, indeed, the dead were passing there—thus they moved. Then they stacked arms and took off their cartridge boxes and laid them on the pile. Lastly, painfully, they furled their battle-flags and laid them in the dust; some kneeling down over them and kissing them with burning tears. And then the star-spangled banner waving alone upon the field. Thus, all day long, division after division comes, goes through the ceremony, and passes on. Having been stripped of citizenship, and giving their honor never to raise arms again, they can go where they will. Meantime, all day, no taunt, no cheer, nor whisper in vain glory escapes a single man of ours. There was something like a half fraternal feeling toward these men. We were fellow-soldiers at last. The tremendous battles were wrought by us together. Whoever had made the war, we had ended it.

On the morrow, along the hillsides, what a contrast, indeed. Singly, or in groups, on foot, on horse, are those men making their way, every one for his far-away home, and we are left alone and lonesome. When we took up our weary march homeward, it was dull to plod on without skirmishers ahead. It was tame, too, that where the road ended no pickets were placed, and our peace not to be disturbed by the leaden songsters, It seemed a waste of opportunity that upon the march, when we encountered a valley, no battery belched upon us from the hight beyond.

BROOKLYN "L" ROADS.

What the Tramps Think About It.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"I think it's the duty of the City to build the elevated railroad," said one tramp to another, as they sit side by side on the edge of an ash box, eating their midday repast of stale bread and a scrap of meat, washing it down in turn from a tomato can of beer. "It's my opinion the business is too large fur a private corporation ter tackle."

"Them's just my sentiments," said the second tramp, taking a pull at the can. "All that chin t'other evenin' didn't 'mount to a row of pins. What's the use o' blowin' 'bout the job anyway? I say let the people take hold an' build the road, an' the quicker we have it the better."

"That's the idea," said the first tramp. "Here them posts and things have been standin' round the City for ever so many months, a perfect eyesore to everybody what's got any idea o' the picteresk. Them things is enough to spoil all the pleasure of the City landscape."

"Yes," said the second tramp. "They look so shiftless like, too. Gives stranger 'er idea that we Brooklynites is a lazy, slow sort o' crowd, when everybody knows we is up and doin' every time 'cept in this "L" road racket. When we has friends visitin' us it's really embarrasin' ter take 'em past those ugly posts and things."

"Yes, I had 'er friend run across me last week," said the first tramp. "A real wide 'er wake cove from ther west. He is just after takin' 'er tramp through the State 'er Idaho. Been among a awful lively people 'un said he never skirmished 'ser lively on a tour in all his travels. Give me some big figures about ther people. Said he came darn near workin' himself, ther was ser much enterprise 'er floatin' round in ther air. Well I kinder took him 'round our city, but I broke down when I saw him get onter those iron poles o' the bust up "L" road. 'Look here pard,' said he, 'haint you folks finished that road yet?' Then I had ter up 'un tell him how slow we bin 'bout it. He said that settled it. He would work the first cattle train fur Chicago. He couldn't hang round 'un rust in such a slow place. There wasn't no use talkin'. He was right 'un I did the beggar act for a couple of nickels un' treated on the spot." "Yes," said the second tramp, "its a blamed shame ter see the way our people has hung fire on that road. Ther contractors has had their pull at the thing un now let ther city take her up. I'm sure city's rich 'nough ter build it. What is a million or so more or less ter us? Look at the bridge." "Ther money can't keep 'um back," said the first tramp, taking another pull at the can, "why, us Brooklynites kin raise ther money fur ther road un not miss it." "To be sure," said the second tramp, "what citizens want is less chin 'en more do. I never see such people fur chin anyway as we is gettin' ter be. I don't think much o' these people what is always talkin' 'bout doin' somethin' an' never does it. Let us citizens take hold o' that road in dead earnest un she's built. Let 'em raise ther taxes. I guess we kin stand it."

"I guess so," said the first tramp.

"If we kin only git ther 'L' road a goin' see how she will improve our property," said the second tramp, tightening an old piece of hemp rope about his waist. "It'll send our uptown lots up a boomin', an' don't you fail ter drop ter it."

"Sure," said the first tramp, "if they taxes us too high why we kin raise ther rints."

"That's ther racket," said the second tramp. "Let 'em pitch right in an' tax and give us ther road."

"I'm afraid ther thing I'll hang fire though," said the first tramp, tipping the can up, down to get the last remaining drops of beer. "This 'er Town wants wakin' up ter its own interests. Them meetin's don't do no earthly good without lively work ter back 'em."

"That's the idea," said the second tramp. "Work ter back 'em. There's a lively cove. I'll strike him for the price of a bed," and he shuffled off, leaving his companion gazing wistfully into the depths of the empty tomato can.

TIMELY PRECAUTIONS.

What Should be Done In All Crowded Buildings.

New York Times.

In connection with the recent hotel disasters, jointed ladders, telescoping towers operated by hydraulic pressure, waist-belts, check-pulleys, and incombustible ropes are spoken of and commented upon with wonderful confidence both by men who have a private ax to grind and by those who never have been in a burning building or even seen a fire progress from its beginning. Practical experience has shown that before the jointed ladders can be lifted the fate of the building and its occupants is generally decided; the telescoping towers are equally tardy in arriving, and when on the ground are useless because of telegraph wires strung in front of the building, and the rope and check-pulley appliance is one which even a professional gymnast would hesitate to use when sober. Like the hydrant and coiled hose on each floor of a hotel, these fixtures have a wonderfully confident air until the hour of danger arrives, and then they collapse. The difference in the results of the Milwaukee and St. Louis hotel fires was one evidently due to the fact that the Fire Department attending the latter was more prompt and powerful. Three or four minutes' delay would have been fatal, for the house itself was but little adapted for combatting the destroyer or helping its inmates to escape. The true way to guarantee the safety of hotels is to compel their builders by law to take precautions against fire. The elevator shaft is now the gunpowder train which fires floor after floor with awful rapidity and conducts the smoke to the corridors in such quantities as to make staircases impassable. This, then, should be enforcedly built of brick or iron, with self-closing iron doors from top to bottom. The wooden staircases, too, should be abolished, and only iron or stone allowed in their construction. Their number proportionately to the floor area should be fixed by law, and signs indicating their whereabouts should be fixed along the corridors under gas fixtures constantly burning. It may be impossible in the West to prescribe that no building to be used for public accomodation shall be constructed of wood, but at least if they are so constructed they should be proportionately saddled with safety rules as they are more dangerous. Boilers are required to be tested and approved before being operated, and why not have a similar system of espionage and yearly examination into the death-traps which fill the country on all sides, and which are only waiting for a mouse to nibble a match in the flooring, or a sleepy chambermaid to overturn her lamp to precipitate a tragedy like the one recently enacted?

Slade's Peculiar Jump.

New York Herald.

In sporting circles a good deal of conversation has taken place with reference to the post-prandial challenge thrown out by Jem Mace at Harry Hill's on behalf of his pupil, Herbert A. Slade. A person curious to know what Slade's style of jumping was, whether a standing jump, a running jump or a high jump, called upon Mace and asked for the information. Mace said: "I ought to have explained the Maori style of jumping. Slade goes down on his hands and jumps on all fours like a dog or frog. Nobody in the world can beat him at that game." He's a good long jumper too, but it's at the dog jump that I challenge any man in America to beat him.

A Good Chance.

Lowell Citizen.

The carnival at Montreal offered a splendid opportunity for bank officers to get over into Canada without arousing suspicion.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

For the Blade.

THE CREED OF YOUNG AMERICA.

BY MAURICE BARRY.

Yes, this is an age of progress, and I reckon we lead the van;
There was never such "leaping of yawners" since first the world began.
Reason is king of the world, religion no longer rules,
And God and the Bible and such stuff are only believed by fools.
What's virtue! Pshaw, merely a myth, and honesty's but a name;
Have money if you'd have honor; lack it, and hide for shame.
Sentiment's dead and buried; the practical's bound to thrive,
For this is an age of progress, and only the fittest survive.

My father believed in the Bible and churches, but, then, you see,
He lived in age of darkness, and was never at college, like me;
He knew not the taste of liquor, poor man, and I tell you what,
He thought it a sin to gamble, but, Lord! I know better than that.
It's all very well for preachers, who live by such things, to tell
Silly old women and children, of a land where angels dwell,
But the angels I see at the theatres are angels enough for me;
I have no faith in a future, I only believe what I see.

There are some who believe in friendship, and some who believe in love,
And some who would even tell you of a Being who lives above
And watches our every action, poor fools, and they *do* believe
There was such a place as Eden, such people as Adam and Eve.
Well, well, we cannot blame them, the light has not found them yet,
But the day is dawning slowly, the star of the past has set.
Hurrah for the age of reason, long, long, may his rule survive;
Oh, this is an age of progress, and the fittest alone survive.

Would you climb the social ladder, will honesty help you up?
Would you drink at the fount of pleasure, will virtue fill your cup?
No, no, 'tis a vain delusion, this, some of the preachers own,
The creed of the day is briefly, "Look out for yourself alone."
What do I care for my neighbor, or what his cares may be,
Perhaps his very misfortune may open a gap for me.
So, hi, for the reign of reason, we'll auction our souls and hearts,
Already there are thousands and thousands for sale in the social marts.

SOUTHERN SKETCHES—III.

The Beach Comber's Prey.

For the Blade.

Not many years ago the Atlantic coast of Florida was almost uninhabited save by a class of men known as beach-combers, who lived, ghoul-like, by preying on the misfortunes of others, wandering up and down the beach in quest of valuables washed ashore by the angry waves, and rejoicing when terrible storms, causing disaster and death to many, brought prosperity to them by driving within their reach the storm-tossed debris of shipwrecks, and the merchandise and provisions thrown over by seamen in the last extremity of peril, to lighten a sinking ship.

Along the coast between Fernandina and Key West, the Gulf Stream approaches nearer the shore than at any other point on the continent and the powerful current of this great ocean river aided by the prevailing winds from the eastward bears to the Florida shore a large proportion of everything that floats in the waters of this latitude. Products of the West India and other islands, torn loose by destructive hurricanes, are driven to this shore and even from the distant Mediterranean sea pieces of wrecks and floating timbers and evidences of elemental warfare here find a resting place in the Florida sands. Hundreds of skeletons of vessels and ships lie bleaching along the shore or stranded on the outer reef of rocks, broken masts and cordage and rotten sails are scattered about far up on the beach; broken barrels and boxes are seen on every hand; cases of canned fruit, casks of butter and lard, hampers of wine and demijohns of liquors, barrels of pork and flour, boxes of cigars, timbers and planks, cocoanuts, chairs and tables, curious shells, pieces of coral, and almost everything conceivable, is found strewn about everywhere. A large proportion of these things are utterly ruined by the salt water, especially as there is a law of marine insurance, which requires the Captain of a vessel in distress to break open all packages of goods or provisions before throwing overboard to lighten his vessel. Still there is much that is of value, vessels go to pieces on the rocks and many things are washed over by the waves which get safely to land, and enough is always there to tempt the cupidity of man, besides, tradition says that among the rotting hulks half buried in the sand are vessels laden with the gold and silver of Spanish mines, and the treasures of the piratical craft that once frequented the waters of Central America and lurked among the inlets of the Gulf coast, until finally destroyed or driven ashore.

In this carnival of waste and destruction the beach-combers were wont to revel. Rough, reckless and dissipated, they feared neither God nor man, and would not hesitate to strip from the dead bodies that washed ashore anything that happened to fancy, remorselessly appropriating to their own use any desirable goods regardless of who or what the owner might be. A story told of one of them (who is now living a respectable citizen of Florida) is that one day a trunk came ashore, and clasping one of its handles in a death-grasp that could not be broken was a swollen and bloated corpse, the owner, perhaps, who had at the last moment thrown himself over with his trunk, in the vain hope to save both life and property. The fingers, cold and stiffened in death could not be opened, and were cut off one by one by the beach-comber's knife, the trunk removed, and opened was found to contain several thousand dollars in gold, which was, of course, appropriated. But a few weeks of dissipation and extravagance in Key West and Northern Cities sufficed to squander the ill-gotten treasure, and soon he was back again at his old haunts. At another time, himself and a comrade had found and taken possession of a prize, and when a solitary survivor of the wreck appeared and claimed it, one of these worthies held him fast, while the other coolly and deliberately cut his throat, thus settling forever the question of ownership, at least so far as he was concerned, and yet these men were at times generous and kind-hearted, giving food and shelter to the needy sailor and ever ready to oblige and assist a friend or comrade, their greatest weakness being their love for intoxicating drinks, and their generous ocean parent never gave them greater pleasure than when bringing up a liberal supply of liquor, which they would convey to some convenient spot and then in company with a roving band of Indians or any comrades they met, would indulge in a debauch for days or weeks if the spirits lasted so long, singing, dancing, fighting and sleeping the hours away. Stories are current that these beach combers would sometimes display false signal lights to vessels in distress to lure them to destruction for the sake of the booty they might thus obtain. Whether these stories were true or not, they were and still are believed by sailors, and Captains of vessels were wont to give this coast the widest possible berth in dangerous storms. But when a wreck did occur the beach combers were not always permitted to gather the spoils alone, the news spread quickly, no one could tell how, and like vultures to a dead carcass people gathered from all directions from their homes among the swamps and everglades, the Seminoles straggled in from the pine woods of the interior. The illiterate whisky and tobacco loving Southerners from distant towns gathered on foot or on horseback until there would be quite a crowd, all intent on saving valuables for their own use. In such cases little attention would be paid to persons living or dead who were washed ashore. If a corpse was in the way it was stepped over or rolled aside and left to be again floated away by the undertow or find a burial place in the shifting sands, nobody cared which, at least until the scramble for plunder was over, when a little more humanity was sometimes exhibited.

Residing at certain points on the coast are underwriter's agents whose duty it is to take immediate possession of a wrecked vessel and whatever property may be found and preserve it in the interest of their companies until losses are finally adjusted, but little regard was paid to these agents. They generally found it more to their interest to keep the good will of the people than that of the underwriters, and seldom attempted much interference. Indeed had they done so there were times when they would have been drowned or buried with as little remorse as a blind puppy. But fortunately such a stampede occurs but seldom. The spoils of the beach combers were secured by constantly traversing the coast, watching and waiting for the tide to bring up "treasures of the deep," which it does more or less daily. Disasters which happen hundreds of miles from land sometimes leave floating on the waters much that is valuable to be driven by winds, buffeted by waters for weeks and months until finally, carried by the oceanic current into the Gulf of Mexico, thence around the Florida keys, to drift some pleasant morning upon the sandy coast, or a hurricane traverses some part of the ocean causing a heavy swell which tears loose shells and sponges and coral ferns, many of which come at last to the beach-comber's hand and find a ready market in Key West. And so day in and day out something or other is always coming in, and of these articles many a strange tale could be told of their history than could ever be known. At one time a tiny child's shoe floats lightly in and is kicked aside by the rude beach-comber who cares little whether its owner is "gone to be an angel" or not; he cannot use it. A heavy ground swell rolls up a large grindstone on the sand; it is too heavy for him to remove. Yonder, left by the receding tide, projecting above the sand, is an enormous anchor, while farther out can be seen the engines and boilers of a steamer gone to pieces on the reef. Here comes a black-looking object surging in the waves which proves to be only an old keel covered with barnacles.

Anon comes an enormous log of Spanish mahogany, and dancing in the spray behind it is a beautiful shell of the "paper nautieus" worth more than its weight in silver. Farther down the beach comes some boards apparently broken from the cabin of a ship, on one of these in half obliterated scrawl is the name of vessel with the inscription, "Foundered in latitude —, longitude —, Mediteranean Sea, June —, 18—." It is probably the only notice ever given of the fate of a missing vessel, and side by side with this is a broken violin, an old hoop-skirt and a corset. Cocoanuts roll around, and yonder lies a bundle of cedar sticks, sawed a half inch square and three feet long, designed for the pencil-makers; but most numerous of all are the bottles which strew the coast. Bottles of many kinds and sizes, but most of them empty or partly filled with salt water. Occasionally one is found with a tale of danger and disaster sealed up in its crystal cabin written in blood for want of ink, and thrown over in hopes it may reach someone and tell the dreadful story.

But little did the beach combers care for any of these things. They were not given to romance or sentiment, and would pass almost without notice the water-soaked Bible, the toys of children or the appeals for assistance, to examine a box which might contain clothing, a cask which might be meat, a case, perhaps, of oysters, a crate of garlic, or, most precious of all, a demijohn of whisky.

Such as I have told were the beach-combers of the Florida coast less than 20 years ago, and such as I have described was their undisputed prey, but their strength has departed and as a class they are now hardly known. Government has within the last few years established a system of life-saving stations along this coast, and every few miles are men paid to save the lives and property of others. Settlers are also established, but a short space inland the entire length of the peninsula. "Othello's occupation has gone," Othello has gone too, unless indeed the settlers and station-keepers are still tramp-ers of the beach. No doubt they are honorable men but the temptation at times is very great.

THE MISSING LINK.

A Hairy Child with a Rudimentary Tail.

Mr. Farini is now exhibiting at the Royal Aquarium in London, a strange hairy little creature named Krao. Krao is described as a very bright-looking, intelligent girl of about seven years of age. She was caught, according to the account given of her by Mr. Farini, in the forest near Laos in Southeastern Asia, and brought to England by Mr. Carl Bock, a Norwegian. Hearing in various quarters of the existence of a race of hairy-tailed men similar in appearance to a family kept at the Court of Mandalay, he offered a reward for the capture of a specimen. A man was caught, and with him the child now exhibited, and a woman of similar appearance then allowed herself to be taken. When the little one attempted to wander her parents called her back with a plaintive cry, "Kra-o," and the call has been adopted as her name. The father died at Laos of cholera, and the King refused to let the mother go; but Mr. Bock succeeded in getting the child to Bangkok, and obtained permission from the King of Siam to take her to England. The eyes of the child are large, dark and lustrous; the nose is flattened, the nostrils scarcely showing; the cheeks are fat and pouch-like, the lower lip only rather thicker than is usual in Europeans; but the chief peculiarity is the strong and abundant hair. On the head it is black, thick and straight, and grows over the forehead down to the heavy eyebrows, and continues in whisker-like locks down the cheeks. The rest of the face is covered with a fine, dark, downy hair, and the shoulders and arms have a covering of hairs from an inch to an inch and a half long. There is, it is said, a slight lengthening of the lower vertebræ, suggestive of a caudal protuberance, and there are points in the muscular conformation and otherwise which will provoke attention. Krao has already picked up a few words of English. She is said to be of a frank, affectionate disposition, and shows truly feminine delight in her clothes, jewelry and ribbons. Mr. Farini exhibits her as "the missing link."

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give pilot our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this D. E. partment every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon a parate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

T. J. S., Hart's Mills, Kan.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Will E. E. Kennicott give his full address in the BLADE, or send it by card to J. C. Atkinson, Sylvan, Franklin Co., Pa.?

W. G., Farnhamville, O.: Write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City. The firm will give you reliable information.

C. R., Marysville, Mo.: A transmitted subject to judgments rendered before the patent was issued?

No.

E. L. L., Lake Park, Minn.: Will you please give me Rufus Hatch's address?

New York City.

P. R., Silver Brook P. O.:

Will you tell me through the columns of your paper whether James G. Blaine is a Catholic or not?

He says he is not.

W. L. P., Marblehead, O.:

Has any State a constitutional right to grant female suffrage?

Yes, after amending the State Constitution as provided by law.

Subscriber, Grand Ledge, Mich.:

Please let me know what you think of lotteries.

That the chances of being struck by lightning and drawing a prize are about equal.

A. T. C., Jackson, Mich.:

Is a foreigner entitled to 160 acres of land by homestead without the necessary papers to identify him as an American citizen?

His declaration of intention to become a citizen is sufficient.

D. S. J., Surrey, Wis.:

Please give names of officers of the House of Representatives.

Speaker, J. W. Keifer; Chaplain, F. D. Power; Clerk, Edward McPherson; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Hooker; Doorkeeper, W. B. Brownlow; Assistant Doorkeeper, R. W. Austin; Postmaster, Henry Sherwood.

G. W. M., Sabillasville, Md.:

Will you please tell me if a United States Senator is elected for less than six years, or if there is a long term and a short term?

Senators are elected for six years. The Senate was divided into three classes after the first election, so that about one-third of the members go out every two years.

J. W., Caroline, Minn.:

1. Are there any newspapers printed at Walla Walla, W. T.? If so, what is the name and address? 2. Are there any newspapers printed at Boise City, Idaho?

1. At Walla Walla, three—Statesman, Union and Watchman. 2. At Boise City, three—Democrat, Republican and Statesman.

F. O. Davis, Boston, Mass.:

As a new reader I take the liberty to ask if you will please inform me how or where I can obtain a copy of the poem, "The Will," or "The Will will not grant it to the water that is past"?

It was published in the BLADE a few months ago. Perhaps some reader may send you a copy.

E. L., Leatherwood, Ind.:

Please inform me through the columns of the BLADE what are the seven wonders of the world; also, where can I find an answer to my question?

The question has been answered several times. Look in the back part of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary or in any standard cyclopedia.

M. B., Abilene, Kans.:

I offered a silver 25-cent piece Canada coin for stamps at the Abilene postoffice, and was informed it was only worth 15 cents. When was Canadian money changed, and for what reason?

Canada silver coin is not a legal tender in this country, and no one is compelled to take it. That it passes at all is only a matter of accommodation among dealers.

John, Mt. Vernon, O.:

Please give the origin of the expression "Hobson's choice."

It is said to be derived from the name of a livery stable keeper, who used to let horses and coaches to students at Oxford, and who obliged every customer, in his turn, to take that horse which stood nearest the door. The students were consequently either to take that horse or have none; whence the expression they had "Hobson's choice."

J. B. S., Chenango, Pa.:

1. Do the members of the House of Lords or House of Commons in the English Parliament receive any pay? 2. Where was Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris' child born? 3. What is meant by the star route?

1. With the exception of the Speaker, we believe they serve without pay. 2. In the United States. 3. We positively decline to answer this question again. The line must be drawn somewhere.

E. V. M., Valparaiso, Neb.:

Will you please tell me the strength of the Greenback party at its strongest time in Congress, or how many Representatives were the most at any one time? Did they have a vote in the Senate at the same time?

The Greenback or National party had 16 members in the 46th Congress—1879 to 1881. The party has never succeeded in electing a Senator, though several Senators of the old parties were a little "off" during the Greenback craze.

J. S. P., McConnelsville, O.:

1. Will you please to state whether Zanesville was ever the Capital of Ohio or not? If so, was it during its Territorial capacity, or since it became a State? 2. Was there a claim to Connecticut Reserve given up? 3. Was it identical with the Western Reserve?

1. The seat of the State Government was removed from Chillicothe to Zanesville in 1810, and again removed to Chillicothe in 1812, where it remained until 1816. 2. In 1800. 3. Yes.

Eli, Whitewater, Wis.:

Will you please state whether the Department of Agriculture is on any equal footing with the other Departments, and its head is a member of the Cabinet? If not what is the rank of the Department and the officer in charge?

The head of the Department (known as the Commissioner of Agriculture) is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but he is not a Cabinet Minister. The Commissioner reports annually to Congress, and has power to appoint such officers as Congress considers necessary. In 1868 a fine building for this department was completed at a cost of $140,000.

J. G., Boody, Ill.:

Who was the Virginian or Inventor of the tile and tile draining? Who first introduced it in this country? When was the first tile factory built in the West?

Capt. Walter Blyth first called attention to the subject in England, in 1652, but it was more than 200 years after before his suggestions were adopted. The first machine for the manufacture of tiles was invented by the Marquis of Tweeddale. We cannot say who introduced drain tiles in the United States, nor who built the first factory in the West.

F. V., Caroline, Minn.:

1. Why was Guiteau allowed so many more privileges than is usual among criminals before and after being sentenced to death? 2. Do you know of the publication of any book printed about the loss of the Jeannette?

1. As he had been pronounced insane by many it was probably thought best to give the public a chance to judge of his condition. 2. The results of the investigation will probably be printed. The BLADE will make announcement if there is such a book printed.

W. W. S., Morgantown, W. Va.:

1. Please tell me how the air brakes on a locomotive works. 2. How old is the BLADE?

1. Under each carriage there is placed a cylinder, 18 or 20 inches in length and about 8 inches in diameter, which is connected by metallic pipes and India-rubber tubing with a reservoir of compressed air attached to the engine, and which by a force pump receives a pressure of about 60 pounds to the square inch. When the engineer wishes to bring the train to a sudden stop he opens a valve leading from the air chamber to the various cylinders under the carriages. The air rushes through the tubes, and, pressing upon the piston heads, moves them. By a connection with the piston rods the friction blocks are forced against the wheels simultaneously throughout the whole train. 2. A little over 50 years.

Reader, Farmington, N. Y.:

Will you please give me a recipe for making a jet black ink?

Aleppo galls (well bruised), four ounces; clean soft water, one quart; macerate in a clean corked bottle for 10 days, or even longer, with frequent agitation; then add 1½ ounces gum-arabic (dissolved in a wine-glassful of water); lump sugar, one-half ounce; mix well, and afterwards further add 1½ ounces sulphate of iron (green copperas) crushed small; agitate occasionally for two or three days, when the ink may be decanted for use, but it is better if left to digest together for two or three weeks. When time is an object, the whole of the ingredients may be at once put into a bottle, and the latter agitated daily until the ink is made, and boiling water instead of cold may be employed. The above will make one quart of beautiful ink; writing pale at first, but soon turning intensely black.

S. E. A., West Branch, Ia.:

Please give a short sketch of Phineas T. Barnum.

He was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. He was a trader in early life; then engaged in the publication of the Herald of Freedom, in Danbury, and suffered 60 days' imprisonment for libel. He removed to New York in 1834, and began his career as showman the following year, with Joice Heath, a colored woman, the reputed nurse of Washington. In December, 1841, without owning a dollar, he bought Scudder's American Museum, and at the end of one year had paid for it in full. In 1842 he began to exhibit Gen. Tom Thumb, visiting Europe in 1844-47. In 1849 he engaged Jenny Lind to come to America, paying her $1,000 per night for 150 nights. In 1855 he retired to Bridgeport, Ct., and published an account of his career. He soon lost all he had made and was obliged to compound with his creditors in 1857. In July, 1865, his museum was burnt. He opened another, which was also destroyed by fire, and then became interested in Wood's Museum. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1867. His career of late is well known to every newspaper reader.

T. S. B., Sierra Valley, Cal.:

1. Can you tell where these lines are to be found:

"As sets the morning star,
Which goes not down
Behind the darkened West,
But melts away into the light of heaven"

2. What are we to understand by the term "belligerent rights," as applied in times of war?

1. We cannot. 2. Either for ordering the general conduct of war, or for lightening its rigors belligerent States may enter into general or special conventions. The former are often made at the beginning of the war, and lay down the rules to be mutually observed in the war, respecting the exchange and redemption of prisoners, concerning passports, etc., or agree to abstain from certain modes of warfare, or from levying contributions on invaded territory. Except when it is bound to do it by previous treaty stipulations, a neutral State may not render assistance to either belligerent party in the prosecution of war, that is, it must not furnish arms, troops, ammunition or the like to either side; and further, in matters which do not directly concern the war, it must not refuse to one belligerent that which it grants to the other. On the other hand, if the State observes strictly the conditions of neutrality, it is entitled to perfect inviolability of its territory, and in other respects to complete immunity from the effects of war.

R., Fayette, N. Y.:

Please describe the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

It was organized by act of Congress in 1846, to carry into effect the provisions of the will of James Smithson. The condition on which the bequest was to take effect in favor of the United States having occurred in 1835, by the death of a nephew of the testator without issue, the Hon. Richard Rush was sent to London to prosecute the claim. In 1838 he deposited in the United States mints the proceeds in English sovereigns, which amounted to $316,169. By act of Congress the original fund is declared to be lent in perpetuity to the Treasury of the United States at six per cent., payable semi-annually. The Board of Managers, under the name of "Regents of the Smithsonian Institution," is composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three members of the Senate and three of the House, to be selected by the President and Speaker thereof, with six other persons not members of Congress, no two from the same State. To this body is assigned the duty of a general superintendence, and of making an annual report to Congress. The building is constructed of dark red sandstone, in the rounded Norman or Romanesque style of architecture, from designs by Renwick, and forms by far the most picturesque public edifice in Washington. The entire cost of the building, improvement of the grounds, etc., has been upward of $500,000. The library, consisting chiefly of transactions and proceedings of learned societies, obtained by exchange, and of other works by purchase necessary for general use, is unequalled in this country as a resource for scientific reference. The museum has attained a magnitude and completeness seldom surpassed in collections for the illustration of natural science. The Institution now acts as the principal, and is gradually becoming the exclusive means of communication between the literary and scientific associations of the old and new world. The correspondence with all quarters of the globe is vast and constantly increasing. The total resources of the Institution are between $700,000 and $800,000.

H. R. W., Howard, Neb.:

Please give in Weekly BLADE a description of fire escapes, how erected, material used, and how attached to buildings.

There are innumerable contrivances, both for affording aid from without and for enabling those within the house to effect their escape. Of the latter, the simplest is a cord that should be firmly attached to the window-sill of every sleeping apartment, and coiled up in a box on the floor. A rope one quarter or three-eighths of an inch thick, and knotted at intervals of about a foot, is well adapted for the purpose. A pulley fixed to the window-sill, over which runs a rope with a chair or simple board to sit on, is a well-known contrivance. Iron ladders, fastened to buildings by means of clamps, and reaching within 10 or 15 feet of the ground, are in use on a great many buildings. The movable fire escape used in London and other large cities is a light carriage or frame work on wheels, to which a series of ladders, etc., are attached. The main ladder reaches from 30 to 35 feet, and can instantly be applied to most second-floor windows by means of the carriage lever. This projects on the opposite side to the ladder like the shafts of an ordinary carriage, and works upon the axle of the wheels as a fulcrum. The upper ladder folds over the main ladder, and is raised into position by a rope attached to its lever-irons on either side of the main ladder, or by an arrangement of pulleys in lieu of the lever-irons. Under the whole length of the main ladder is a canvas trough or bagging trough of copper-wire net, leaving sufficient room between for the yielding of the canvas in a person's descent. The available hight of these escapes is about 45 feet; but some of them carry a short supplementary ladder which increases the length to 50 feet. When required, they are run to the burning house, the main ladder standing nearly upright all the while. It is then directed to the required window at a considerable inclination, and the attendant ascends the ladder and helps the inmates either to descend by it, or if they are unable to do this, he lets them down by the canvas trough, which forms an inclined plane, along which they may easily and safely descend with the aid which he is able to afford them.

W. H., Lennville, Mich.:

Please to give an outline of the Passion Play, or kindly inform me what there is so objectionable about it. Have just read that the Mayor of New York has twice refused Mr. Morse a license to produce the play.

We do not know the plan of Morse's Passion Play, but suppose it is an imitation of the religious and allegorical plays which constituted the drama of the middle ages. The oldest known are in Latin, but there is a general resemblance in subjects, characters and theatrical machinery between those of different countries. The Miracle of the Passion was one of the earliest and most wide-spread, and from it the first theatrical company of Paris, established in 1402, was called the Brethren of the Passion. It embraced the principal events in the life of Christ, was exhibited with splendid pomp, and its representation occupied several days. Among its characters were the three members of the Trinity, angels or archangels, the apostles, devils, and Herod with all his Court. The Virgin Mary was a favorite character in French mysteries. In the 15th century, in one of the Parisian mysteries, St. Barbara was hung up to the heels on the stage, and, after uttering her remonstrances, was torn with pincers and scorched with lamps before the audience. At Mentz, in 1437, an immense dragon sprang out of hell, and threw the spectators into consternation by spreading his wings close by them. The mystery of the "Acts of the Apostles" was acted for many successive days in 1541 before large audiences in Paris. The *dramatis personæ* are God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the Virgin and Joseph, archangels, angels, the Apostles and Disciples, Jewish priests, emperors, philosophers, magicians, Lucifer, Satan, Beelzebub, Belial, the Attorney-General of Hell, Cerberus, the porter, and a multitude of other personages, amounting altogether to 485. Other miracle plays had 25, 50 and 100 characters. Ober-Ammergau, a village of Upper Bavaria, is celebrated for the decennial performance on 12 consecutive Sundays, in the Summer season, of a play representing the passion and death of Christ, in which 350 actors are employed, besides 80 members of the orchestra and chorus, all selected from the villages. The performances generally last from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. There is room for about 6,000 spectators, but the attendance is generally much larger, including visitors from foreign countries. It originated in a vow taken by the population in 1634 to perform it every 10 years, in the event of their escaping from the plague which then prevailed.

W. H. Pratt, Bradford, Pa., writes: "I have written the poem called the 'Infant's Dream' for a subscriber at Guilford, Mo., (have forgotten his name and my paper got destroyed.) Would like some one to send me the poem beginning, 'Will the New Year come to-night, mamma.' I think these old poems are worth the price of the BLADE, if there was nothing else printed in it, as it is hard to find them. Long may the BLADE live, is the wish of an old subscriber."

THE INFANT'S DREAM.

Oh! cradle me on your knee, mamma,
And sing me that lady strain
That soothed me last, as you fondly pressed
My glowing cheek to your loving breast,
For I saw a scene as I slumbered last
That I fain would see again.

Oh! smile as you then did smile, mamma,
And weep as you then did weep,
Then lift on me your loving eye
And gaze and gaze 'till the tears be dry,
Then rock me gently and sing and sigh
'Till you lull me fast to sleep.

For I dreamed a Heavenly dream, mamma,
While slumbering on your knee;
I lived in a land where forms divine
In kingdoms of glory eternally shine,
And the world I would give, if the world were mine,
Again that land to see.

I fancied we roamed in a wood, mamma,
And reed notes near a bough,
When near me a butterfly flaunted in pride,
And I chased it away, through the forest wide,
And the night came on and I lost my guide
And I knew not what to do.

My heart grew chill with fear, mamma,
And I loudly called for thee,
When a white robed angel appeared in the air
And she flung back the locks of her golden hair
And kissed me so sweetly ere I was aware,
Saying, come, pretty babe, with me.

My tears and fears she beguiled, mamma,
And she led me far away,
We entered the door of a dark, dark tomb,
And passed through its long, long vault of gloom,
And opened our eyes in a world of bloom
And skies of cloudless day.

I mixed with the Heavenly throng, mamma,
Of seraph and cherubim fair,
And I saw as I roamed through the region of bliss
The spirits that came from the land of distress
And there was the joy no tongue can express,
For they knew no sorrow there.

Do you think of that poor old man, mamma,
Who came and called at our door,
When the night was dark and the storm was loud,
And his heart was weak and his frame was bowed,
And his ragged old mantle became his shroud
Ere the midnight watch was o'er?

And think what a weight of woe, mamma,
Made heavy each long drawn sigh,
As he told how he went to the Baron's strong hold,
Saying, let me in for the night is cold:
But the rich man said go sleep in the fold,
We shelter no beggars here.

And think what a Heavenly look, mamma,
Beamed forth from his glistening eye,
As the aged man sat in papa's arm chair,
And the rain drops fell from his thin grey hair,
And that was the cause of speechless care
Ran down from his sorrowful eye.

Well! he was in glory too, mamma,
And safe as the blest could be.
He needed no alms in that land of light,
For he walked with the Patriarchs clothed in white,
And no Seraph there had a crown more bright,
Or a costlier robe than he.

Let me go to that land of rest, mamma,
While slumbering on your knee,
I would live in a land where forms divine,
In kingdoms of glory eternally shine,
And the world I would give, if the world were mine,
Again that land to see.

Information Furnished.

The address of Capt. S. L. Shellenberger is Denison, Tex.

S. L. Shellenberer's address is Macknaw, Tazewell Co., Ill.

The address of Dr. J. E. Voke is Minneapolis, Minn.; that of Dr. Ellsworth is Hot Springs, Ark.

Information Wanted.

An anxious sister solicits information respecting Mrs. Nancy Hagar, a native of Halifax, England. Address M. C. Hart, P. M., Riverton, Conn.

C. W. Greenfield, Burton, Kan., wants address of John Hereford.

John G. Haas, Clintonville, Venango Co., Pa., wants information of his cousin, J. G. Haas.

E. B. Henry, Greenville, Ind., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Co. K, 14th Inf., U. S. A.

James Anderson, Baden, Beaver Co., Pa., wants address of Surgeon Isaac Patton, 13th Pa. Vol.

M. E. Bristil, Cecil, Paulding Co., O., wants to correspond with some comrades of the 5th Ohio Battery.

Mary E. Pherson, Royal Center, Ind., asks for names and address of some members of Co. K, 25th Ill. Inft.

Leah F. Woodlum (maiden name Fairleigh), Independence, Kan., wants information of the heirs of Adam Fairleigh.

A. L. Ogden, Calhoun, Richland Co., Ill., wants address of Capt. C. Thornton or Lieut. Rader, Co. F, 183d O. V. I.

O. Wakefield, Haverly, Nob., wants address of Capt. G. W. Kimble, Co. F, 18th Ind. Inf.; also of Henry Sheats, same company.

J. C. Gilbert, Burkittsville, Mercer Co., O., wants address of Joseph Cromer or Sergt. Eastman, 5th Reg. Vet. Reserve Corps.

B. M. Curtis, Garland, Kan., wants address of Surgeon English, 43d, Capt. Danely, 25th, Dr. Beach and David Utt, 43d Mo. Inf.

Wm. Seely, State Center, Barton Co., Kan., wants address of Dr. Jennings, Assistant Surgeon of Hospital No. 2 in the spring of 1864.

G. W. Sager, Olney, Ill., would like the address of some member of the 4th U. S. Regular Cav., who served in the regiment during 1862-63.

F. W. Brookaw, Superior, Neb., wants address of James Dean, Charles Clark and Don Foster, Co. A, 27th O. V. I.; also of A. Dow, 30th O. V. I.

John Hart, Deforest, Nobles Co., Minn., wants address of Capt. Andrew Fagan, L. B. Richards, H. Templeton, or any member of Battery H, 1st Pa. L. A.

Joseph Brannen or his father, who moved from Washington Co., Pa., about 12 years ago, will find it to their interest to address I. Ditto, Lone Pine, Pa.

E. L. Phelps, Staughton, Dane Co., Wis., would like to correspond with parties raising broom-corn, (especially California golden and dwarf varieties.

C. J. Ketch, Effingham, Atchison Co., Kan., would like to correspond with any members of Co. E, 54th O. V. I, and especially with one Joseph Moorhead.

Mrs. Clara Cassel, Waubeck, Pepin Co., Wis., would like information of her sister, E. J. Craven, formerly Miss E. J. Lee; last heard from in Warsaw, Mich.

Jasper Thomas, Curtis, Ill., wants address of Samuel Owen or his sister Catharine; also of David Wincore, Co. C, 94th Ky., and David Willis, Co. F, 107th Ill. Inf.

W. C. Egan, Atlantic, Iowa, desires to learn the address of any member of Co. D, 1st Mich. Light Artillery, especially Capt. Thomas Gallagher and Sergt. Al. Town.

G. R. Richard, Abilene, Kan., wants address of the following members of Co. F, 1st O. Lt. Art.: Capt. Cockerell, Lieut. Osborn, G. W. Richards, G. T. Coon and B. C. Coon.

S. S. Vansickel, Bull's City, Kan., wants addresses of the following soldiers: Gen. C. B. Fisk, Lieut. G. F. Crocker, Lieut. Pope, 12th Cav. M. S. M., Lieut. Marion, Sergt. Alexander, Nathan Reynolds, Lieut. Col. Brown, 12th Mo. Cav.

J. G. Bush, Hampton, Neb., wants address of the following members of the 15th Indiana Battery: Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey, Lieut. Fout, Lieut. Adam Koontz, Sergt. Charles Hardner, George W. Hendricks, Edward Welfer and James Schafer.

P. Thrall, Constantine P. O., Delaware Co., O., wishes to know the address of Capt. Spellman, in command of the third division ordnance train, 17th A. C., or Ira Dilla, wagon master of same train, or any other member that was with the train at Washington, D. C., in 1865.

Isaac S. Peddycourts, Shelden, Iroquois Co., Ill., late of Company C, 1st Bat., 12th U. S. Inft., wants the address of the following named persons: Capt. Van Ransler, Lieut. Tracy, Sergt. Bruce Davis, Thomas Crantford, Basil Mackey, Parker or George Mackey, Larry Coffman, Abraham Judd, William Beddell, Leonard Sherman, James Guligar. Also the address of Dr. Whitesides, who had charge of a ward in Haddington Hospital, in 1864, and the Doctor that preceded him. Also, P. P. Whitehouse, Edward Burrows, and William Hague, of the same hospital.

Correspondents asking for addresses will please use a pen and write names plainly; many names are written so illegibly that it is mere guess work in printing them. Another thing: Drop all unnecessary words; follow the style adopted above, and it will save us the trouble and time of rewriting.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 15c; wants Blade commencing November 28; no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed F. Bell, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Janesville, no County or State, signed T. B. Harrison.

Letter contained 5c, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mossville, no County or State, signed W. F. Robinson.

Letter containing $2, dated at Camp Badger, no County or State, for Blades for S. L. Perry and M. Woodard, P. M.

Letter containing $1, signed S. P. Baccus, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Center, no County or State, signed C. Ross.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Winchester, Ind., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, paper to be sent to Waverly, Kan., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, dated at Boot Creek, no County or State, signed J. C. Smith.

Letter containing $2 for BLADES for J. E. Hansell and M. G. Buxton, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. H. M. French, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Beardstown, no County or State, signed by G. H. Sunderman.

Letter containing $3 for BLADES for F. Coles, E. Chalcraft and James Piercey, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sheridan, no County or State, signed Mrs. A. T. Reed.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Logan, Iowa, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Humboldt, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed A. F. Hogue, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed G. D. Jones, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mentor, no County or State, signed C. W. Case.

Letter containing $1, stamped Madison, O., no name or address.

Letter containing $1.10, dated Modesto, Cali, postmarked Keres, Cali., no name or address.

Letter containing $3, dated at Sugar Grove Farm, no County or State, to pay for paper for A. J. Hill, L. Smith and J. Carter, to go to Dryton, no County or State, signed by G. W. Cole.

Letter containing $1, dated at Live Oak, no County or State, signed by H. M. Parishley.

Letter containing $2, postmarked Curtis, Neb., no names or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Andover, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked North Topeka Station, Topeka, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $2, dated at Union City, no County or State, papers ordered for G. Hixson and Mrs. L. Miller.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sidney, no County or State, signed L. Bothwell.

Letter containing $1, dated at Elizabeth, no County or State, signed by J. M. Weir, P. M., to pay for Blade for Henry C. Barton.

Letter containing $1 for papers for John A. T. Reid and Joseph S. Reid, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Girard, no County or State, signed by John W. Lindsy.

Letter containing $1 for paper for Wm. Harvey, signed by J. S. Harrold, P. M., no address.

If S. W. Salter, P. M. of Burgess or Bargers will give his full and correct postoffice, Mr. Scott's and Mr. Eaby's papers will go forward.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne and His Fellow Cranks Preparing for Another Invasion.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—The Oklahoma colonists who for some weeks have been engaged in the work of organization here, left for Coffeyville, Kansas, this morning, the party consisting of 50 men. They go by train to Coffeyville, the rallying point, and there will meet Capt. Payne and his party from Kansas City and a delegation from Rich Hill, Mo., besides individual members from other places. On February 1 the organized advance is to be made from the rendezvous in the Indian Territory to the Oklahoma land. The would-be colonists state that they do not apprehend interference on the part of the Government, but in case a military force is sent out to remove them they will retire and then return to their camping grounds as soon as the troops are withdrawn. Materials have been provided for the publication of a newspaper. Their hope that the Government would not remove them is based upon the fact that it has made grants in the past to railroad and other corporations, and as the present colony is larger than any that has hitherto been formed, they are sanguine of success in the enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Indian office received advices that Capt. Payne is making preparations for another raid on Oklahoma lands, Indian Territory, about February 1.

Coffins Floating in the Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 30.—Yesterday a metal coffin was caught floating in the river at Delta Point, opposite this City. Upon examination it was found to contain the body of a young lady handsomely dressed in a white rep silk dress, with a rich lace collar around her neck. The dress and collar were as white and perfect as when first buried. The face was perfectly natural, only discolored. The coffin was of an old style in use some 20 years ago and was heavily white enameled. It is thought the body must have been buried fully 15 or 20 years ago and to have been cast into the river either at Lake Providence or near Goodrich's Landing, where the cemeteries are caving into the river. The body, after being viewed by a number of persons, was buried at Delta Point.

An "Indian Doctor."

KOKOMIS, ILL., Jan. 31.—An Indian doctor, bearing the name of Isaac Luce, has practiced to practice medicine on Raymond, Hillsboro, Litchfield and Gillespie, in this section of Illinois for a few weeks. It is reported here to-day that at the latter town Luce was called to prescribe for a sick lady. The would-be doctor administered a combination of oils, and two minutes later the patient was dead. In other localities his patients have died suddenly. Luce has fled, and the officers are on his track.

Schiller's Card.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Schiller, arrested for setting the hotel on fire, publishes a statement embodying a general denial of having removed billiard balls, explaining the removal of whisky as being caused by want of room in the hotel, and stating that the insurance was not more than the actual value of the stock. The statement was written by a lawyer at Schiller's dictation, in jail.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Feb. 1.—The concurrent resolution instructing the Attorney General to commence quo warranto proceedings against the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railways explained a few days ago, passed the Senate to-day. It has passed the House. The resolution asking Congress to establish a National cattle trail through Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska was rejected.

The Postal Telegraph.

GREENWICH, O., Jan. 30.—The Postal Telegraph Company reached town to-day stringing wires. A corps of engineers are along the new railroad survey from Akron to Chicago Junction, taking the actual amount of land that the road will need through each man's farm.

Starvation in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—A horrible case of death and destitution in Kingston Township was revealed to-day by the Ladies' Aid Society. A man named Leonard and son were found dead in bed, the wife dying, and two young children in the last stages of starvation. Relief was given. Great excitement over the discovery.

Mexican War Veterans.

RICHMOND, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Kentucky Association of Mexican War Veterans will meet here on February 22 at 9 o'clock A. M. The local committee will make ample preparation for the Association. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Speed S. Fry.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882. Circulars of Information and granting **Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounty.** Heirs entitled to all benefits. Pensions obtained for Widows, Children and dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of last discharges obtained. Patents and Land Warrants procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. **H. H. KING & CO., Attorneys,** Lock Box 392, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

TREASURER VINCENT.

Reward Offered—Description—Governor's Message—The Deficit Well Secured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31.—Treasurer Vincent left Monday night, by what route is not known. The Governor will offer a large reward and has sent telegrams to the police of all large cities. Vincent is five feet 10 inches high, very neat in dress, brown hair and beard, and beard full and long, with mustache. He has very bad teeth; scar on his forehead. The Governor sent to the Legislature the following message:

It becomes my painful and mortifying duty to inform you that Isaac H. Vincent, Treasurer of State, is short in his accounts and has left the city. This fact is made known by Vincent in the following note to A. D. Crawford, clerk in his office, dated the 29th inst., which was received by Crawford on the afternoon of the 30th inst., and was communicated to me at 8:30 P. M. that day:

"DEAR CRAWFORD—I find this evening that my money is not here, neither has it been paid over to the Imperial and Traders' Bank, as promised. I leave for New York to straighten the whole matter. I have, perhaps, waited too long and will be censured, but I have no idea of running away. I wish you would assist the Committee and after the balance is ascertained, ask them to wait a day and telegraph me, care of Fred Wolffe, New York. If anything happens me, I wish to state emphatically and positively that being behind in my cash is my own fault and that you have had nothing to do with it.

"Your Friend, I. H. VINCENT."

The amount of Vincent's defalcation can only be ascertained after a careful examination of the Treasurer's books, and a careful count of the money in the Treasury, but a hurried and partial investigation indicates that it is more than $400,000. It is not known by what train or in what direction Vincent left Montgomery. Means have been adopted to intercept and detain him, if possible. It is believed the State is largely secured against ultimate loss. The two houses will have communications delivered to them from time to time of any further information that comes into my hands.

E. A. O'NEIL,
Governor.

Large sums of money sent to Fred. Wolffe, it is supposed for dealings in cotton, have been traced up, and he dealt also, it is supposed, with other cotton houses.

The committee counted the money in the Treasury vault and found $150,000. The deficit is $927,000, amply secured by good bondsmen. It is developed that the money was taken in the last two years, and nearly all before November last.

Vincent, by the statement of witnesses, lost over $100,000 in cotton through one house, Fred. Wolffe, and some through others. It is surmised he may have loaned some. There has been some talk that he bought a house, rich furniture, carriage and horses. The Governor has taken charge of the keys of the Treasury. The default will not interfere with the business of the State in the least, or cause any interruption to the regular payment of warrants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The defalcation of State Treasurer Vincent, of Alabama, caused great surprise. Vincent had a large acquaintance in Wall street, and was well liked. Clerks at the office of Frederick Wolffe referred inquirers to their chief for the nature and extent of the business done. Wolffe refused to speak on the subject. The police scoured the hotels for Vincent. Although not found, it is believed he is in the city. The defalcation is thought to interfere with the arrangement to take up County bonds at 19 cents on the dollar.

SNOW SLIDES.

Thirty Men Hurled Down a Mountain Side—Seven Killed and Eighteen Wounded—An Engine Under Twenty Feet of Snow, and the Passengers Starving.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—Last night, about three miles from Crested Butte, occurred one of the most disastrous snow slides ever known in the Rocky Mountain regions. Late in the night 30 men employed in Howard F. Smith's anthracite coal mine were startled from sleep by a rumbling noise, and almost instantly the avalanche was upon them. The building in which they were sleeping was crushed to atoms, and the human occupants hurled down the mountain side.

A rescuing party started out from Crested Butte as soon as the news was received, and after several hours indefatigable labor the men were all uncovered. Philip Carmine, Logan Inman, Louis Richards, Wm. Moore, Charles Betts, J. J. Raymond and one other, name unknown, were found dead. Eighteen others were wounded, several fatally. All of the Company's expensive machinery was destroyed.

A passenger train yesterday, when within six miles of Crested Butte, divided, the engine going ahead to clear the track. When about four miles from where it left the coaches, the engine was struck by a snow slide, ditched, and is now under about 20 feet of snow. A wrecking engine which left this morning could not get nearer than two miles of the coaches and returned tonight for provisions for the starving passengers.

"RED MEN."

A Battle Between These Noted West Virginia Outlaws and a Pursuing Party.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—The West Virginia outlaws, known as "Red Men," whose headquarters are in Berbon County, have broken out again. Officers of the County assisted a Government detective to arrest one of their number charged with counterfeiting. The gang rallied to the number of 40 or 50 and rescued the prisoner. They then made their escape to the mountains, closely pursued by a large body of citizens and some military, barricaded themselves, and defied their pursuers. This was the situation this morning. A rumor reached the City to-night that a battle was fought, in which three of the outlaws and two of the attacking party were killed. The place is remote from railroad and telegraph facilities, and details cannot be given. It is reported the Governor has determined to suppress the Red Men, even if he should have to call out the entire militia of the State to accomplish his purpose.

January Corn Suit Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The motion to dissolve the injunction secured by John B. Lyon against alleged manipulation of the corner in January corn was argued to-day. In the afternoon Lyon's attorneys asked leave to withdraw the suit. The case is ended with no decision being reached whether or not the Court would make the injunction perpetual under such circumstances. Lyon's counsel being asked the reason for withdrawing the suit, said when the action began the price of January corn was such that his client was liable to lose $40,000. Since then its value had fallen to such an extent that they could settle at a profit of $10,000. Under these circumstances they naturally had no desire to press the suit and lose money.

Terrific Gas Explosion at Dayton.

DAYTON, Jan. 31.—The Fireman's Insurance building, a $100,000 structure, was the scene of a terrific explosion of coal gas. The assistant bookkeeper, Henry Mouk, found it necessary to open the iron doors leading to the record vault, an apartment 15 feet long with a ceiling about 15 feet high. The vault is air-tight, and during the night an open gas-burner had filled it with coal gas. When Mr. Mouk struck a match the escaped gas exploded with terrific force. Mr. Mouk was buried under a pile of records which were blown from the shelves. His injuries were dangerous if not fatal. The explosion could be heard all over the city and was stopped at first to be a report from a powder mill, which explodes annually near Dayton. The damage

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D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1883.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 83,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

The WEEKLY BLADE continues to go like wildfire at the reduced price. All our old subscribers renew, and new subscribers come to us as fast as they learn of the reduction. Subscribers will do us a favor by sending us the address of friends to whom we may mail specimen copies, as we wish to advise *everybody* that they may have the largest and best paper in the world for $1. We will also mail our Comic Nasby Poster to any person who will put it in a conspicious place. Drop us a postal.

"THE RED ACORN."

In the notice last week of Mr. JOHN MCELROY'S forthcoming work—"THE RED ACORN," a blunder occurred in failing to state that the address of the publishers—Messrs. HENRY A. SUMNER & Co.—is 205 Wabash avenue, Chicago. The price of the book will be $1.

SEVEN million rabbits weredestroyed in Australia last year.

A TENEMENT house warfare is threatened in New York.

ENGLISH emigrants in 1882 numbered 17,179 more than in 1881.

WATER saturated with alum is found to be remarkably efficient in extinguishing fires.

GERMANY has supressed by law the sale of the works of the French author ZOLA.

THE Philadelphia mint is turning out new five-cent pieces at the rate of 100,000 per day.

THE native Greek wines are said to taste like a compound of hard cider, turpentine and rosin.

THE same way of counting which makes London have 5,000,000 would give New York 2,000,000.

MRS. LANGTRY likes the United States so well that she will not go back to England in the Spring as first announced.

FREDDY'S running away from CUNNINGHAM proves, as was generally supposed, that he is only dangerous to ladies.

TWENTY-THREE persons were killed and 23 injured, at Bombay, during a panic in a wool factory, caused by dust flowing into the room.

A COLORED woman who died in Brooklyn lately at the age of 105, was a faithful servant in one family for 65 years. Is there any more of her?

IN the new "colony" moving into Oklahoma are three doctors, a lawyer, three ladies, one little girl and two newspaper men. How they expect to get along with one lawyer is a mystery.

THE Cincinnati papers wail because papers elsewhere laugh at them for calling their week of opera a "festival." Somehow a drop or two of gall gets into almost every one's beer now-a-days.

THE Kola nut, a product of Africa, is said to combine the good qualities of coffee and cocoa, and to be an excellent tonic and stimulant. Chewing the nut produces a disinclination for alcohol.

WILLIAM PARSONS, a Swede, who has lived in this country for nearly 30 years, has now gone home but proposes to bring back from 1,500 to 2,000 Swedish families to settle in Michigan. Good for WILLIAM.

IN the recent cold snap the mercury in Dakota registered 50 degrees below zero. The Rochester *Express* says that the people of that Territory have a wonderful amount of assurance in desiring to be admitted into the Union with a lot of such weather on hand.

THE State of Alabama thinks it is only worth $5,000 to capture and return VINCENT. Why don't VINCENT offer a compromise by giving the State $10,000 not to capture him? He would make money in the operation, and the State get more than it is at all likely to by any other course of proceeding.

A NEW candidate for pugilistic glory looms up in the Black Hills. He stands six feet seven inches in his stockings and weighs 200 pounds. He is know as the "Niobrara Triplet," but his name is JOHN ZACCHEUS. He obtained the "Triplet" distinction by insisting on his right to cast three votes at a cow-boy meeting, which was finally agreed to after JOHN had floored eight antagonists who seemed disposed to dispute his claim.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE most fearful storm of many years set in in the West, just before the last issue of the BLADE reached its readers, and continued until Sunday morning. Rain, sleet, snow and high winds raged all over the Interior of the country, and spread suffering and disaster everywhere. Their violence was felt especially in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where railroad bridges were washed away, Towns submerged, stock, hay, fences and farm buildings carried off, and many lives lost. The lowering of the temperature has checked the floods, permitted them to subside somewhat, but the suffering is very great, and there are still grounds for great fears. A rain or a thaw would unloose large quanties of ice, and repeat the trouble of the past few days.

NEXT to this the principal event of the week was the discovery of another startling defalcation in a Southern State. ISAAC H. VINCENT, State Treasurer of Alabama, sent a letter to his chief clerk on Monday stating that his accounts were short, and that he intended to start for New York to straighten the matter out. The letter was laid before Gov. O'NEAL, who forwarded a communication in regard to the embezzlement to both Houses of the Legislature. An investigation of the Treasurer's accounts by a committee shows that the deficit will amount to $227,000, which is secured by good bondsmen. The money has been taken within the last two years, and was used to speculate in cotton. It was stated by one witness at the investigation that more than $100,000 was lost through speculation in New York. VINCENT was a Rebel soldier during the war and until his election as Treasurer was Private Secretary to the Governor. He was regarded as a man of moderate ability but scrupulously honest.

THE prolonged Senatorial contest in Minnesota came to an end on Thursday last, when on the seventh ballot of the day, and 29th of the whole number, D.M. SABIN received 81 votes to 30 for WINDOM, and 26 for other candidates. Thirty Democrats voted for SABIN. The rest were divided between the other Republican candidates. SABIN'S Republican votes were drawn from all the other candidates. The changes of the Democrats to SABIN began in the 27th ballot, when he gained rapidly to the close. Much regret is expressed in Washington at WINDOM'S defeat. He is a man of unusual ability, and has had a magnificent training in public life.

THE consideration of the Tariff has gone on with commendable industry and progress in both Houses. The Democrats offered considerable annoyance, but were represt with the threat of summary parliamentary methods to get rid of their obstruction. The bill will probably pass early next week.

MR. DWIGHT M. SABIN, who was elected to Sen. WINDOM'S vacant seat, is a native of Connecticut. When the Senator was very young his father removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, but his health failing he soon returned to the "Land of Steady Habits." Young SABIN spent his youth there and there was educated to the law. On account of ill-health he afterward journeyed to Minnesota. His career has been closely connected with the town of Stillwater, Minn., where he is now residing. He started the Northwestern Car Works, in that City, several years ago. Though there are many capitalists of large means connected with the corporation, Mr. SABIN is the real head and soul of the company. For years he has been a power in State legislation and will now probably be the same in National. In appearance is quite prepossessing, having a large frame, black hair and moustache and bright eyes. He possesses a large fortune, which he has won by dint of sheer hard work, and has a magnificent residence in Stillwater.

THE trial of the eight men arrested for the murder of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BOURKE in Dublin is now in progress in that City. The indications from the evidence so far are all in the direction of their guilt. It seems that they must have been hiding close to the scene of their crime during all of the time since when people were suspected hundreds and thousands of miles away. They maintain a demeanor of bravado which will probably disappear as the evidence grows more conclusive.

THE famine reported in the County of Donegal, Ireland, grows worse instead of better. The peasantry of that County was noted for its thrift and industry but circumstances the past year have been against its prosperity, and starvation has come. From other Counties, notably Mayo, Galway and Clare come sad stories of want and suffering to which there seems no bright side in the immediate future. The English Government has not yet succeeded in finding any measure that will relieve Ireland from its woes, nor will it until it gives her self government.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies last Thursday, M. FABRE'S compromise bill was passed by a vote of 343 to 163. The bill prohibits the Princes from filling any civil or military post, empowers the President to expel them, and imposes a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for the violation of a decree of expulsion. The debate which preceded this action was characterized by several exciting scenes. The Prince DE LEON was censured for a remark, and the words of M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC created an uproar. The bill will be submitted to the Senate as soon as possible. The conviction seems to be gaining ground in the other States of Europe that the French are on the eve of fresh troubles. The position of affairs is likely to grow worse before it improves. The crisis has thrown France's relations with the European Powers into confusion.

AN imperial concession has been granted in Germany to a firm of English contractors for a railway by which all the Vienna railways will be united by branch lines and a circular railway. A Ministerial announcement says these works are rendered necessary both by the public convenience and the state of the labor market.

A PRUSSIAN decree ordering youths born as Danish subjects, now residing in Schleswig, either to enter the Prussian Army or leave their homes causes intense indignation throughout Denmark. She protests against this fresh breach of treaty obligations.

SWITZERLAND has rejected the naturalization treaty by the United States, according to which nationality is forfeited by residing for a certain period abroad, on the ground that this clause of the treaty is contrary to Swiss law.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

The Senate, while changing the wording of the law, so as to prevent the endless disputes and costly litigation of which the ambiguity of the present law has been the fruitful cause, has left the duty on sugar practically untouched. It remains at an average closely approximating two cents a pound.

This result is attributable directly to the excellent management of Sen. WM. PITT KELLOGG, who displayed surprising talents for Parliamentary leadership. Nothing this session was so neat as the way in which he cornered the Free Trade New England Senators with an mendment making a discrimination of 10 per cent. against sugars raised by slave labor. This was a direct blow at Cuban and Brazillian products, and the Senators were compelled to choose between fostering slave products at the expense of our own, or voting against their Free Trade convictions. They sorrowfully sacrificed the latter to their Abolition traditions.

The Tariff on sugar not only greatly encourages the industry in Louisiana, but it has a beneficial effect on a number of interests in other parts of the country, With the sugar business profitable in the Gulf States the planters will turn their whole energy to producing it, and become large consumers—as they were in olden times—of Northern flour, corn, oats, hay, beef and pork. Still farther, it will develop our manufacture of sugar machinery, which is a large and important interest.

Our people are the greatest sugar consumers in the world. They use three or four times as much per head as any other people. Next to bread and meat it is the article of largest consumption. Where the average consumption of flour is about a barrel per head per annum, or 195 pounds, the consumption of sugar averages 35 pounds per head, or over one-fifth of that quantity. The money expended for "sweets" is probably $200,000,000 per annum. This should be expended at home, and not sent abroad without hope of return, as are the millions spent for tea and coffee.

This brings us to the most important of all the effects of the duty on sugar—the encouragement of the glucose industry. There is no doubt that the sugar of the future will be mainly glucose. It should be so, for despite the lying nonsense set afloat by ignorant and interested parties, glucose is as healthful food as any other product of corn. It is not so good for many purposes as cane sugar, but this is the fault of the manufacturers, who have not yet learned how to crystallize it. With glucose factories developt everywhere in the Interior of the country, our farmers will have a new market for their corn—equal in all respects to that afforded by the pork-packing business, and superior to that given by distilleries.

This is where every man who raises corn has a direct interest in protecting American sugar.

CARPET-BAGGER VS. BOURBON.

The much-abused Carpet-Baggers are at length getting a vindication. All the slanders heaped upon them by the Bourbons, incensed at being kept out of the control of the public pap, do not make so bad a showing as the actual facts in the career of their Democratic successors. Nothing charged against the Republicans during the whole time of their rule in the Southern States was so unutterably bad as the state of facts developt by the flight of the Treasurer of Tennessee. The funds of the State were made the property of a gang of men who used them without let or hindrance for their private purposes. Speculators in railroad stocks, gamblers in cotton and other produce, rotten business sharpers of all kinds, put their hands at will into the Treasury and took from it what they wanted for their schemes.

The Treasurer himself was the farthest possible remove from a Carpet Bagger or a Northern scalawag. If there is one family in Tennessee that stands higher than the rest in that powerful aristocracy known as the "First Families," it is the POLKS. From it has sprung one President of the United States, and one of the most prominent of the Rebel Generals—the "Bishop General"—LEONIDAS POLK, who was killed by a cannon shot on the Atlanta campaign. The ex Treasurer himself was a distinguished Rebel soldier, and lost a leg at Shiloh. We do not know as he ever set foot north of the Ohio, and yet he stole with a talent that put to the blush the wildest Bourbon stories of the Northern appetite for theft.

Another instance is now furnished the public of the rapacious corruption of the native Bourbons. The State Treasurer of Alabama—another indigenous flower of the Sunny South—has gutted the Treasury of an amount that is now stated to approximate $300,000. It will probably swell to a still larger sum, as things of that kind have a bad way of doing.

These events, startling as they are, are undoubtedly but the outcroppings of still worse that is yet concealed. There is no doubt that the administrations of Georgia, South Carolina, Elorida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri are honeycombed with corruption that may become apparent at any time. The rings that govern those States are rascally beyond all precedent, and the bitterness with which they fight all tendency toward independence in politics is the result of fear lest something should precipitate an investigation which will unmask their terrible rottenness. Probably the same is true of North Carolina and Texas, though in the latter State the press has greater freedom, and the population being newer there has hardly been the opportunity for rascally rings to get the upper hand as they have in the other States.

EIGHT men were recently arrested in New York City for sending out false fire alarms. For the last 18 months they have been at the business, and on the night of January 5th alarms were so frequent and in such different parts of the City, that the firemen were utterly exhausted and would have been unable to cope with a large fire had one occurred. The fellows richly deserve a severe punishment.

MISSISSIPPI planters are said to be utterly bankrupt. They do do not seem to possess the business tact and management to make their cotton raising a success. During the war the women, children and negros made the State self-supporting, but since that time it has been steadily going in debt.

DISASTERS OF JANUARY.

The first month of 1883 will not soon be forgotten, for rarely, if ever, has there been such a long list of casualties by sea and by land, of fires, floods, collisions and explosions within the short space of 31 days.

The New York *Sun* has industriously collected in a somewhat lengthy article the happenings chronicled in the daily press. The following is the summary:

First came the death of GAMBETTA, the mystery over it and the excitement consequent in France rendering it a matter of world-wide interest. On the same day the news was flashed over the wires that at a brilliant Presidential reception in Washington, Mr. ALLEN the Hawaiian Minister dropped dead near the door of the reception room. Three days after came the news of the rising of the Rhine and Danube, the inundation of Villages and Towns, the drowning of 70 persons, and the great destruction of property.

The next day was announced the death of the French General CHANZY, who stood next to GAMBETTA in various ways. The latter was called the soul and the former the sword of resistance to Germany This was the fifth. On the sixth the steamer "City of Brussels" was run down by the "Kirby Hall" and sunk immediately. Ten persons were drowned.

Four days later came the terrible Milwaukee fire, with whose details all are familiar. Seventy-four lives were lost. While still digging the bodies from the ruins, a St. Louis hotel took fire and burned. The guests escaped with the loss of their property. Three persons were killed.

On the 11th of the month 10,000 people were driven from their homes in Hungary by the floods and many were drowned, while great distress and destitution still prevails.

Then came on the 14th the frightful circus fire in Russia, when nearly 300 people perished miserably. On the 16th, 22 successive earthquake shocks destroyed many houses in the province of Murcia, Spain. Shocks were felt elsewhere, some most destructive ones in the island of Formosa. The 17th the steamer "Josephine" exploded when off Port Susan Bay, in Wyoming Territory, and eight persons were killed and as many more wounded. The next day occurred the great powder explosion in Holland when 12 persons were killed, the village of Muiden wrecked, and neighboring towns seriously damaged.

The same day two awful disasters occurred. The steamer "Cimbria" sunk and there was a frightful accident on the Southern Pacific Railroad. By the sinking of the "Cambria" over 400 people were drowned. By the smash up on the railroad 16 persons met a terrible death. The Atlantic Giant Powder works near Oakland exploded that day. Many men were painfully wounded, and houses were shattered miles away. The ship "Vorwarts" sunk off Leiban and eight persons drowned during this same 24 hours

The next day the famous GUSTAVE DORE died. Three coal trains near Cumberland, Md., became unmanageable, jumped the track and crashed down an embankment. Four persons were killed and several were mortally wounded.

On the 24th of the month, the town of Wilkesbarre, Pa., began sinking, and hundreds of houses were made uninhabitable. The people yet live in apprehension of further disaster.

On the 25th fierce storms began in Great Britain and still continue. Rivers have overflowed their banks, and much of the low country of Ireland is inundated.

On the 26th the steamer "Agnes Jack" went ashore on a reef near Swansea. The crew and Captain, 13 in all, were drowned.

Terrific gales swept over the Severn Valley the 29th causing great disaster. On the 30th occurred the great snow slides in Colorado which hurled miners and their buildings to destruction. On the 31st came the news of the wreck of the Italian steamer "Ansonia" off the coast of Tripoli, in which 20 persons perished.

Add to this record the long list of murders and suicides, and it will be readily understood why the first month of 1883 will be long remembered.

FLOOD PROSPECTS.

In all probability we have seen the worst of the flood. At the time of the beginning of this storm—last Friday—the ground all over the water-sheds of the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky and Raisin, was nearly free from snow. The precipitation since the beginning of Winter had been gathered into the streams, and there remains on the surface of the earth only what water fell on Friday and Saturday. This is a considerable amount, it is true, but not enough to cause any apprehension. In Summer time two days of even such rain as we had last week, would only swell the streams considerably without giving a thought of special danger.

For the next few days at least we shall have clear, bright weather, with thawing temperature for a few hours each day, This is just exactly what is needed. The surplus water will in that time discharge itself into the Lake, and in its passage reduce the thickness of the ice in the lower part of the river almost as rapidly as days of warm sunshine would.

All our past experience supports the expectation that the immense field of ice now covering the estuaries of the Maumee and other rivers will wear away, then rot, and finally disappear without occasioning any serious trouble. We have usually a trouble with the ice but once in the Winter, and it comes more frequently about this time than any other.

"NOW," says VANDERBILT, "as to this ransom business, it is simply impossible. Why, they couldn't kidnap me if they wanted to. No one knows five minutes ahead where I am going to be. I have got things so fixed that I can go in any direction at any moment, so, you see they could hardly lay any trap for me."

LAST year four or five royal mummies were found at Bayr-el-Baharee, who were all garlanded with flowers. Dr. Schweinfurth, the African traveler and botanist, has arranged them with modern examples of the same species. Thus mounted they fill large cases in the Boolak Museum.

RARE BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

We have left in stock, 6 full sets of Waverly Novels, and 3 sets of Breton's Encyclopedia. On receipt of $8, we will express to any address their choice of either of above sets. They are all complete, and the price we name is about one-third of publisher's price. The Encyclopedia is a valuable one, and worth four times the amount we ask. Order at once, as we cannot duplicate.

COST OF ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

In the discussions of the different reforms needed in this country one thiug is always adverted to as evidence of great corruption, and that is the amount of money spent by candidates for office to secure election. If there is any consolation in the fact that others are worse than we are, then people in the United States may hug the pleasing thought to their hearts that this thing is carried much farther in England than here.

Members of the House of Commons are elected from Counties or Shires, Cities, Boroughs and a few from the Universities. The cost of election is much greater in a County than in Cities or Boroughs, because the voters are so much more scattered, the expense of each one being rarely less than $5. For instance, in 1882 5,000 votes were cast in North Leicestershire, and the sum total of the expense to the candidate was $30,000.

A London correspondent of a New York paper sends some items taken from the printed Government report of the elections of 1880 which tell an eloquent story. One of the greatest expenses connected with the country elections is the carrying of voters to the polls. It is a shrewd sort of calculation on the part of a candidate with money to quietly send agents around and engage every available vehicle for the day of the election, leaving his opponents supporters to walk to the polls, if they go at all. One man in North Durham spent $20,000 in this way and another in Montgomeryshire $29,000, and were, after all, both defeated. The City and Borough candidates spend much less, but their average must be from $600 to $800. Of course there are exceptions even among these, for four candidates in East Redford are recorded as having spent $4,580 each in 1880 for conveyances to carry voters.

The following will give some idea of the enormous amount spent by individuals to secure their election:

In the last Parliamentary election 330 candidates spent over $10,000 each as total expenses, and 86 of these spent over $20,000 each. About half of these were defeated. Now and then a member manages to slip in at the total cost of $1,000, and, on the other hand, a few spend over $50,000. Mr. Gladstone's entire election expenses were $10,465, and his opponent, the Earl of Dalkeith, spent $20,340. Lord Colin Campbell, member for Argyllshire, Scotland, spent $24,960, and his opponent $26,605. Two candidates for Renfewshire, Scotland, spent about $29,500. In West Kent a defeated Liberal spent $23,000. The County of Lancashire elects eight members of the House of Commons. There were 15 candidates for these eight seats, and they expended in all $386,708, or an average of $25,453 each. The Lancashire contests were unusually bitter and expensive. In South Essex the two successful candidates spent $38,830 each. A defeated Conservative in West Gloucestershire spent $40,410. In Carnarvonshire, Wales, Mr. G. S. Douglas Pennant spent $46,135, and was beaten. In North Durham Sir Geo. Elliot's expenses were $63,625, and he was beaten. At the head of the list comes Mr. C. W. W. Wynn for Montgomryshire, Wales, often called the "King of Wales," on account of his great wealth. He was defeated, but his canvass cost him the magnificent sum of $68,279. His rival spent $33,253.

The details of Mr. Wynn's bill of expenses are interesting. For agents, including clerks, messengers, and canvassers, he paid $20,500; for hire of conveyances, $20,140; for printing and advertising, $2,450; and for some other general expenses, $13,575. To these items must be added his share of the "Returning Officer's charges," which makes his total $67,270. The Returning Officer's charges include that officer's fee, the cost of renting or erecting voting places, the official advertising of the election, and the receiving, counting and reporting of the votes. The candidates share equally this part of the expense.

These expenses are considered legitimate and do not include what may be paid out for bribing, providing the candidate's sense of honor permits him to take that way of gaining votes. Unfortunately for England bribery is very extensively carried on, so much so that the reports show that in some cases a majority of votes cast have been paid for in some way. One case is mentioned where some 1,500 tickets were given to voters, each one having the words "two pence" printed on them and these were used in buying beer and refreshments. There was also a refreshment room where voters were given their breakfast. In one ward where 625 Liberal votes were cast only 200 had not received money for their votes. In another 800 Liberals and 500 Conservatives admitted that they had either received money for their votes directly or else "for services which might have been dispensed with, save that they had votes to render in return." The two Judges who heard the case united in declaring the election void.

These reports show that the United States has some distance to go before equaling England in what is called a corrupt way of carrying on elections. It is bad enough this side of the water, but worse on the other. One reason may be because candidates here have not usually so much money to spend as those there, who are generally taken from the wealthy class. There is, however, ample room for reform in the United States.

WHISKY IN BOND.

There is much trouble among the whisky men. The operation of either over-production or under-consumption has resulted in a surplus of nearly 100,000,000 gallons in the country, and the disposal of this vast amount is a most troublesome problem. Still more troublesome for the moment is the payment of the Government tax of 90 cents a gallon on this enormous quantity. Previous to 1879 the Government allowed whisky to remain in bond a year before the tax was paid. At that time a surplus of some 15,000,000 gallons had accumulated from over production, and the distillers sought and gained relief by having the period of tax collection deferred for three years. In place of getting out of their troubles in the long day of grace allowed them, they have gotten in vastly deeper than ever. Now they say that unless Congress gives them another extension the greater part of those in the business must go into bankruptcy. As the temper of Congress is not believed to be very favorable to this method of relief, some of the heavy operators are casting about for other expedients. The plan looked upon in the most favor is to export the spirits abroad, store them for some time, and bring them back, when they will be entitled to another three years' postponement of collection of taxes. The Bermudas and Canada have been thought of as storage places, but difficulties present themselves in both places, and it is likely the goods will be sent directly to Europe, to which the freights are light, insurance low, and where good storage room is abundant.

DEALERS in firearms object to the increase of duties recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. It is to be regretted that a further duty of a very heavy character could not be placed upon those who purchase and carry concealed weapons.

FRENCH brandy has ceased to be brandy within the last three years, being for the most part alcohol of grain, potatoes or beets.

THE "FORCE BILL."

A ripple of sensation was caused last week by the announcement that the Supreme Court had pronounced the vital parts of the famous Ku-Klux Bill of 1871 unconstitutional and consequently invalid. The clause in question reads as follows:

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire, or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constitutional authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The intention of this act was to protect the negros of the South in their newly-acquired rights of citizenship from the attacks of bands of midnight marauders, who harassed the poor people in every possible brutal and murderous way. It did a world of good for some years, restraining the ruffians of that section to a very perceptible degree, and giving the timid and distrustful blacks comforting assurances that their liberty and citizenship were real, vital things, which the Government was in earnest in securing to them. Naturally, the law was bitterly denounced by Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, and the marauding scoundrels who were arrested under it had the active support of the Southern Democrats, and the sniveling sympathy of the Northern neos.

Though, fortunately, the occasion for such a law has passed the Democrats feel very jubilant over its annulment.

The Court says that the warrant for such a law must be found in one of the recent amendments to the Constitution. Neither the Thirteenth or Fifteenth affords any such basis, and it must be found in the following words of the Fourteenth:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The court then proceeds:

"The section in controversy cannot be based on the Fourteenth Amendment, since that has refer ence to State action exclusively, and not to any action of private individuals. The language of the amendment does not leave this subject in doubt. When the State has been guilty of no violation of its provisions when it has not made or enforced any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, when no one of its departments has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor denied to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; when, on the contrary, the laws of the State as enacted by its legislative, cons trued by its judicial, and administered by its executive departments, recognize and protect the rights of all persons, the amendment imposes no duty and confers no power upon Congress."

While this is technically correct as a matter of legal hair-splitting, there is no doubt that there is an imperative need of just such a law on the statute-books to provide for emergencies that may arise at any time. In fact, it is impossible to see how we can get along any length of time without it. While it is right that the States should have entire control of their own elections, and exercise the duty of protecting their voters, the United States should do the same for the citizens of the United States in elections for Representatives and President. A great part of the outrages were committed to deter negros from voting the Republican ticket, at what were properly United States elections—in which candidates for the Presidency and for Congress were voted for.

Similar outrages would probably occur in Utah were she admitted as a State with the Mormons in the ascendancy, and cases like this may arise everywhere, where there is a majority in the State strongly opposed to the dominant policy in the Government. Certainly the Government has, then, the right to go into a State and demand that a fair election be held, that no one shall be intimidated from voting, or punished for casting his vote in a particular way.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL IN 1882.

As usual, the Connecticut Mutual comes out at the end of the year with flying colors. The annual record of this company has been so good during its long and useful existence that its managers might well be allowed to rest a little from their labors. But Pres. GREENE and Sec. TAYLOR are never satisfied with the past achievements of their institution. They are always striving to improve upon their previous excellent reports. This year they have done it again. All the figures except those of losses have rolled up wonderfully in 1882. The balance of net assets is now $50,172,871. The profit item under this head is $155,853. The surplus by the New York standard is $6,850,000, showing an increase of nearly $400,000. Stamp mills in California or Colorado are cleaned up very carefully once in a while for the stray gold lying around loose. The managers of the Connecticut Mutual frequently make the same rigid examinations of their businss in order that no money may be lost. Their extreme care in looking after details now enables them to report the gratifying fact, "Net premiums in course of collection—NONE." This is only one of many evidences of the cautious and energetic control which has given the company its proud position in the land. A course so wise is also consistent with the greatest economy. The Connecticut Mutual accomplishes its remarkable results with the least cost for good and effective work. Last year it succeeded in reducing the ratio of expense of management to receipts to the low figure of 8.75 per cent. With this significant item well lodged in the minds of readers, the Thirty-seventh Annual Statement of the Connecticut Mutual may be left to complete the telling of its own story.

SEN. WINDOM'S defeat for re-election will surprise no one. It has been evident from the first that he could not be elected. The new Senator is a native of Connecticut, and is unknown as a politician outside of his own State.

SEC. CHANDLER seems to have a correct understanding of the cadet troubles at Annapolis. If the young gentlemen cannot stand the discipline, let them step down and give place to boys anxious to fill their places.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

This cheap book, which we fully describe on the last page of this issue, is having a remarkable sale. It is nicely illustrated, and originally sold for $3.00. After the present edition is exhausted, we shall have no more of them. Many of our old subscribers are supplied, and are duplicating their orders. Our new subscribers should order a copy at once.

RAGPICKING in New York seems to be quite a lucrative business. The ragpickers are all Italians, and are mostly from Calabria. Though so many of their countrymen engage in the business, Italians regard it with great contempt. To mention the noun *calabrese* to one is like shaking a red handkerchief before a bull. This word, which is connected with Calabria, is the Italian equivalent of ragpicker. The chief aim of these fellows is to get out of the trade as quickly as possible. With this end in view they save up every cent and deposit it in the Italian banks of New York. Six or seven will hire a room at the rate of $1 a month, and herd together in it. An Italian usually manages to live on a quarter a day, and as they make from $1.50 to $1.85 in that time, they manage to save money. In five years each manages to save about $1,200. A bank sent $25,000 to Italy for some of the apparently poverty-stricken fellows last week. These fellows can neither speak nor understand English, and consequently cannot pronounce the names of the streets and prominent places of the City. As a result they have names of their own for them. For instance, Wall street goes by the name of the "Black Steeple," because Trinity Church rises above it at the intersection of Broadway. Jefferson Market is the "Market of the Bell," because there is a bell on the Police Station at that point. Broadway is the "Clock Street," as there happens to be an illuminated clock in that part of the City. Central Market is "Market of the Dogs," as there are two stone dogs by one entrance, etc., etc.

IT is said that the number of men enlisted at Washington has fallen off during the last six months. This indicates a prosperous state of things in the District, especially as it is harder to live in idleness in Winter than in Summer. The Army certainly offers some inducements, as can be seen by the statement of the Sergeant in charge of the Recruiting office in Washington:

You see, a man who enlists gets his clothes and food and house-rent and fuel and all that sort of things, and has nothing to do with his money but to save it if he chooses to do so; and if he deposits it with the paymaster he gets four per cent. interest on it, and a man who really wants to save money can, in a five-years' term of service, save pretty well toward $1,000. And now what labover can do that well on $1 or $1.50 a day?

MAYOR DANIEL, an ex Confederate officer, delivered a speech recently, in which he gave as the reason why the North whipped the South, the superiority of the former in manufactures. The clothing, furniture, carpets, carriages, doors, locks, etc., all come from the North. Speaking on this subject a Memphis paper observed that "our people are so fond of the Yankee that they lavish their wealth on Yankee enterprise." Sen. MORGAN ascribes it to the superior education of the Northern men. Before, and for some time after the war, the general sentiment of the South was against manufactures, but it seems to be just the other way.

THE Chaplain of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, in his annual report, says that after reading everything available upon crime, and talking freely with all classes of convicts, he has come to the conclusion that the two prime causes of crime are the want of proper home influence in childhood, and the lack of thoro, well disciplined education in early life. He estimates that out of every 500 criminals who have come under his observation 419 were without home influence at 18 years and under; 218 had never been to school, and only 32 learned to read and write in prison. These things furnish matter for serious reflection.

DELAWARE'S whipping-post law provides that criminals convicted of murder in the second degree shall be imprisoned for life and whipped at the beginning of their term. An effort was made last week in the Legislature to abolish this provision, but it failed. The Wilmington *News* remarks: "The whipping-post is without doubt a singularly efficacious mode of punishment for certain offences, but it is doubtful if it has any restraining or corrective influence on an individual who is about to be imprisoned for life."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* says DON CAMERON keeps the biggest, fiercest, and ugliest dog in town chained in front of his house; and it howls and yowls and rattles his chain and grinds his teeth and utters the most frightful yelps, and keeps Senator PENDLETON—next door—awake, and affects Senator WINDOM'S nerves—across the way—and puts Mr. ROBESON, at the other end of the block, in a perfect fury. DON CAMERON ought to know better.

WOMEN are certainly getting their rights to educational facilities. London University; University College, Liverpool; the Royal University of Ireland; Cambridge University; four colleges in Canada, and in this country Boston University, Cornell, Michigan, Oberlin, Vassar, Vermont University, Kansas University, Iowa University, and a dozen other institutions, confer degrees upon women.

THE people of Copenhagen are very practical in their views on the liquor question. The saloons are to be reduced to one-fourth of their present number, the landlords are forbidden to sell liquor to anyone under 18 years of age, and any drunken man shall be placed in a cab and sent home at the expense of the place where he took his last glass.

ELLEN FOSTER confidently asserts that "by the year 2,000 there will not be a rumshop in the land." Let us see, that is 117 years hence. Long before that time all the saloon keepers now living will have retired as millionaires, and will care very little whether the business be kept up by their successors or not.

CONGRESS has ordered 43 war vessels to be stricken from the naval list, and broken up. At this rate the commands of our Rear Admirals will soon be restricted to a port-hole apiece, and Commodores will stand so thick on the remaining vessels that they will look like excursion steamers loaded with pic-nic parties of postal clerks in full uniform.

IT is noticed as a peculiarity of the numerous petitions presented asking for Government aid to public schools, that nearly all the signatures are in the handwriting of one or two persons. The most of the petitions come from the Southern States.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The West Virginia House of Representatives has passed the Prohibition Amendments.——After prospecting for 18 months in the State of Durango, Mexico, Capt Freeman has returned to St. Louis with a ton of melted tin and rich ores, and claims to have obtained from the Government valuable grants for working the mines.——Contested election cases brought before the present Congress have cost the country $63,000.——Frank E. Bronson, the Oberlin, O., druggist who brought suit for $10,000 damages against the citizens who caused his arrest for selling liquor, has been non-suited in Cleveland.——Much distress prevails in Egypt owing to the losses sustained and the destruction of the crops during the late war. The fellaheen are absolutely unable to pay their debts, and it is feared that unless the Khedive's Government affords some measure of relief widespread destitution will inevitably ensue.——Seven men were killed, 18 wounded, and a locomotive ingulfed by the fall of an avalanche at Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Col.——Gen. Pope has ordered to Oklahoma all available troops at Forts Reno and Sill, to expel Capt. Payne and his raiders —— Switzerland has rejected the proposed naturalization treaty with the United States. —— An insurance adjuster from Cincinnati, after thorough investigation, reports the loss on the Newhall House $140,000, and on its contents $31,000. The Cincinnati companies involved will settle on this basis.—— The New York Supreme Court, on motion of the Union Pacific Railway Company, set aside the judgment entered by default in favor of the Credit Mobilier of America in October last for $1,200,347.——Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, has expressed to Mrs. Susan B. Anthony the opinion that women have a right to vote under the 14th amendment to the Constitution, which confers that right upon all "persons," and that he believes the Courts will ultimately so decide.—— By a decision of the Interior Department, an Indian woman married to a white man and having children by him is the head of the family and entitled to an allotment of land.——The Supreme Court of the United States holds that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation does not conflict with the 14th amendment, as it applies the same punishment to both offenders.——Austria is said to be negotiating with Russia for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovinia.——Great exertions are being made to attract emigrants to Canada during the coming season from the United Kingdom, Denm

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Stormy Saturdays—Children's Carnival—The Sparrows Horse Laugh—Chinese Women—Breaking Down the Barriers—Where Women Write Letters—Sisters of St. Mary—New York City Time—Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1883.

No lesser adjective than diabolical, can fitly characterize our Saturday weather. There has not been one last day of the week since the year began, which was not devoted to snow or rain. This morning a slow rain was falling, and freezing as it touched the pavements, so that pedestrians were transformed into gymnasts and did ground and lofty tumbling, more appropriate in a circus than in the open street.

The gay season fitly closed last night with the Children's Carnival. The Academy of Music, which the night previous was given up to the questionable orgies of a French mask ball—where almost the only well-covered portions of the participants were the faces—last night held a brilliant gathering of the finest women in the City, accompanied by the happiest throng of children to be seen this side of Paradise. The marches, tableaux and dances, taken chiefly from well-known operas, were capitally executed by half a thousand girls and boys, some of whom showed proficiency that elicited the hearty appobation of Madame Wilson and other prima donnas when graced the boxes. The number of finely dressed women in the audience could only be equalled at the annual charity ball, which is attended by everybody who is anybody. To see a thousand merry girls shaking their flowing locks and peeping through their brown and yellow "bangs" reminded me of the poet's description of Apollo looking through his hair, when

"A sprinkling of gold through the duskiness came,
Like the sun through the trees when he's setting in flame."

It is not pleasant to reflect that most of these little innocents will grow to be hard, homely, close-fisted, grasping and oppressive men and women. But I suppose only death can prevent such a result. The prettiest will, if they grow, make hogs of themselves

WAR ON THE SPARROWS.

I observe that in Boston and some other Cities there is so much prejudice against the English sparrow that his extermination is seriously contemplated. The complaint is that they drive away singing birds and so deprive the Hub of the Universe of the melody so dear to its esthetic citizens. Now I doubt if singing birds would frequent large Cities to any great extent, even if the sparrow was not in existence. Anyone who lived in New York 20 years ago and remembers the condition of the trees in the parks in the Summer, when their shade was most needed, cannot fail to bless the sparrow. Before his arrival the nasty worms had it all their own way. They came in myriads, almost as soon as the leaves were out, and in a fortnight the parks were denuded of foliage, the trees looking as if they had been swept by a prairie fire. Then the fattened worms laid their eggs and wove their nests in the bare branches, and until late in the Autumn were dangling down on their filmy webs, alighting on the dresses, faces and hands of the people, and squirming on the ground under foot in countless myriads. The parks were avoided by the women and children for whom use they were laid out, and the whole City, wherever a tree was to be found, became loathsome. Of late years scarcely a worm has been found. The greedy sparrow dug out their eggs for his Winter food, and the trees once more wear their full foliage. I know that many people are passionately fond of music, and confess to a fair taste that way myself; but until the sparrow and the thrush learn to eat worms of the kind here alluded to, I prefer to keep the sparrow and let the music go. And that is the opinion of nine tenths of the people in this region.

TO MAKE A HORSE LAUGH.

Mr. Henry Bergh shares the fate of all advanced philanthropists. He is cordially hated by all brutes in human form, and his early departure for a better world is the only thing such creatures are likely to pray for. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he is the creator and is the perpetual President, last year began 794 prosecutions against various persons for acts of cruelty. Thirty-five persons were arrested for dog and cock fighting and rat baiting, and 223 for driving horses with sores on their bodies. The aggregate number of animals destroyed was 2,118. The Society now has branches in every State in the Union except Florida, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama, as well as in Canada, Nova Scotia and the District of Columbia.

IS THIS CIVILIZATION?

Everybody knows how Chinamen were treated not long ago in this city. They were robbed, beaten, mobbed and treated as though they were mad dogs, until public opinion shamed the police into doing their duty and giving the heathen a fair measure of protection. The vagabonds who persecute them are loafers and drunken tramps, who ought to be in State prisons, as a large proportion of them have been already. It appears that there is and has been for a long time one Chinese woman here, the wife of a Chinaman named Ah-Toy, who is himself employed in a private family. Fearing that his wife would be insulted and perhaps murdered if she became known to our boasted civilization, he kept her in male attire, and she has scarcely left her room even for an airing, through fear that her disguise might be discovered. A gentleman who has seen her says, she is pretty and bright looking, gentle in her disposition, very neat and industrious, adding to her husband's income by making garments for her countrymen. At meal times she goes down to the back door of the laundry, and her husband's cousin hands out to her her food, which she must eat in her own room, if not being proper for a Chinese woman to eat in the presence of men. Her behavior is modesty and propriety itself, and her husband's conduct toward her is worthy of all praise. Now, why cannot this well-behaved lady be permitted to walk our streets? Because whisky-soaked ruffians make them dangerous even for native men.

BREAKING DOWN THE BARRIERS.

There is much excitement among members of the medical profession of all schools in consequence of the decided triumph in the County Medical Society, of what is called the New York Code of Ethics. As everybody knows the Allopathic or old school doctors, have steadfastly refused to recognize Homeopaths, or Eclectics, or any physicians whatever who were not "regular," as they call it. But last Spring the State Medical Society broke down this iron rule, and adopted a clause which permits regular physicians to consult with and work with doctors or even laymen of any and every school. The other night the County Society, having chosen delegates to the State organization, had to face this question of progress, and after a discussion in which considerable ill temper was shown on the part of the sticklers for the old order of things, the new rule was approved by the decisive vote of 147 to 60. I was glad to see that among the friends of progress were many of the most prominent of the City, such physicians as St. John Roosa, Fordyce Barker, S. R. Vanderpool and others. The most conspicuous opponents were Austin Flint and Lewis S. Sayre.

WHERE TO WRITE LETTERS.

It is said that a number of our large dry goods and fancy stores provide elegant writing accommodations for their customers, and post and receive letters for them. This may be all very well, but there are precautions to be taken to suggest that such convenient and manifestly private arrangements will be apt to suggest correspondence which would not look well if managed at home. Of course if any lady makes up her mind to flirt with the pen, no amount of watchfulness will prevent her doing so. But the less the better of that sort of secret correspondence.

SISTERS OF ST. MARY.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of Episcopalians to imitate the Roman Catholics, as in the establishment of orders, or, at least, sisterhoods, for benevolent purposes. Among these are the Sisters of St. Mary, headed by Sister Catherine, who are doing admirable service with a Free Hospital for Children. Then we have Trinity Infirmary for sick poor, managed by Sisters Eleanor and Gertrude. A Christian fetiche of this institution in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary is a corps of visiting ladies who are willing to assist in nursing or general charity labor if they can have seclusion from public notice.

NEW YORK TIME.

There is a proposition before the Legislature to make New York City time the legal time for the whole State. The difference may not be important, but if it became a law either the clocks in other places must be set at City time or the proper allowance made for the difference. At Mantanoke Point, the extreme eastern point of the State, noon in the City would be about 10 minutes past noon, while at Buffalo City noon would be 10:40 A. M. or 20 minutes behind legal noon. This will not be as bad as a traveler found it at El Paso, on the Mexican frontier, where railroad men have New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and City of Mexico time all tangled up.

LESSER ITEMS.

February bids fair to rival January in crimes and catastrophes. The newspapers have little room for any thing else.

A weekly Chinese newspaper starts today in this city.

The Democrats in the Legislature are making fools of themselves, of course.

Theaters are doing well, but Lent will somewhat thin out the audiences.

When the five-cent rule is enforced (if ever) the Elevated cars will be dirtier than pig-pens. ZENO.

ARKANSAS.

The Resources of Miller County.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

The ordinary reader has a very inadequate idea of the vast region of good land lying in this (Miller) County. In November, 1874, the first locomotive that was ever in Arkansas, west of the Red River, shrieked its wild and unearthly notes in a forest of pine, oak and undergrowth, inhabited only by denizens of the wood and fowls of the air. It is true that along Red River there were many extensive farms, but in the uplands there was only here and there a rude log hut, and a batch of clearing, to mark the stopping place of some pioneer or indolent squatter. But immediately after the advent of the iron horse the whole face of the country was metamorphosed.

The shady pine and the massive oak that had stood undisturbed for years and ages were soon removed from the path of civilization. The squatter's cabin gave place to the comfortable farm-houses, and his poorly cultivated patch was made to bloom like a garden.

This County has an area of 625 square miles. Most of the land lies in the bottom or low lands, between Hutchinson's Bayou and Red River, soil is very fertile where not subject to overflow. These low lands are densely covered with forests of pin, overcut, white, red, water, black and post oak. Several varieties of hickory also abound in the low lands.

The oaks and hickories generally bear great quantities of nuts and acorns, which is called mast and is the best food known for hogs and cattle.

The persimmon tree, which has been the theme of many a plantation song, and which has as much to do with a good possum crop as anything else, is also abundant. They grow to an enormous size. Its fruit is one of the greatest luxuries known to the plantation darkey. The walnut tree grows to a great size, and is considered one of the finest American trees. Lumber from this tree is worth from $25 to $30 per thousand. The ash and cypresses are also abundant.

The uplands abound with every variety of oak, red pine, hickory and gum. The hickory is used for the handles of axes and other tools. It is very flexible and tough.

The lands of Miller County, where properly cultivated, will produce, with a fair season, an average of three-fourths of a bale of cotton, or 25 bushels of corn per acre. The low lands, of course, are much more productive than the uplands.

This County produces an average of 6,500 bales of cotton and 97,500 bushels of corn per annum. The cotton is worth about $320,000 and the corn $73,325.

Not much attention has been given to the growing of grasses, as yet.

Sweet and Irish potatoes produce well.

Fruit, with little care, yields abundantly. Peaches and apples of every variety grows here. Grapes, figs and pears do well here, when taken proper care of in Winter.

The population of this County is about 7,000, of which 3,086 are children of school age.

There are unsold railroad lands to the amount of 25,600 acres, varying in price from $2.50 to $5 per acre. There are about 5,000 acres of Government land, 50,000 acres of forefeited State land and 1,920 acres of school land.

The revenue of the County from taxes is about $817,000. W. B. A.

One Phase of the Irish Question.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

The Americans are not in a condition, probably, to appreciate to understand or appreciate fully the present status of affairs in Ireland. Our information is colored largely by the media through which it is received. If we listen to the statements of Irish agitators who come to this country to arouse sympathy in behalf of the oppressed and famishing millions of the Emerald Isle, our indignation is aroused. If, on the other hand, we listen to the representations of those who sustain the mother country in its governmental policy, we are bewildered and led to believe that the Irish discontent is the result largely of being compelled to remain under any restraint whatever, or of a frantic desire to be free at any cost.

It is not my purpose at present to champion either side of the controversy, but to present, from a local standpoint, one phase of the ground of discontent with English administration. The source of my information is a copy of the Derry *Journal* issued from Londonderry, Ireland, Jan. 5. It has two leading editorials, one on "Royal Expenditure and Distress in County Donegal," the other on the "Pauperism of the Peasant."

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Trevelyan, is at present in Western Donegal investigating the extent of distress in that locality, and hence the lessons to be revealed are the more important. Mr. Trevelyan, it seems, is an honorary Vice President of the "Financial Reform Association" of Liverpool,—an organization established in 1848 to accomplish three objects:—First. To use all lawful and constitutional means of inducing the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the public revenue who is a practical and successful silk culturist. The low price of the book, containing as it does so much useful information, brings it within the reach of all. Besides giving directions for the work, it includes an estimate of profits in raising cocoons and eggs, and also says that the author will give, upon application, the prices for seed at the time of writing, and where markets are to be found.

The Newhall House.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—The jury in the Newhall disaster inquest have not agreed yet. The Coroner allowed them to go to their homes to-night, and is severely criticised.

A GENUINE TONIC.

Iron and calisaya bark in proper combination with the phosphates, have long been regarded as the principal remedial agent for the relief of debility, and the long train of ills that follow a wasted physical nature. DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has proved the truth of such combination. It is a remedy that has come into general use for the troubles indicated, and no prominent drug gist throughout the country is without it, so wide spread is the public demand for it. Iron of itself and calisaya bark as well—the two great specifics so much used—are very disagreeable medicines to take, and physicians often dislike to give them. In DR. HARTER'S TONIC they are combined in a palatable preparation, and one that does away with the need of doctor's prescriptions and doctor's bills for a large class of diseases that afflict the human family.

OIL ON FIRE.

A Running Stream on Fire at Cleveland.

Terrific Explosions and Immense Loss of Property.

A Scene of Chaos—It Will Take Two Years to Restore the Works.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—Early this morning the waters of a small creek, the Kingsbury Run, swollen by heavy rains, rose far beyond their usual hight and spread over hundreds of acres of lowland, surrounding a leaky petroleum still of the Standard Oil Works, a considerable distance above the Company's main works. The escaping oil and refuse were swept down the stream and carried under the boilers of the Great Western Oil Works, which were nearly submerged. The oil became ignited and floated to a tank containing 5,000 barrels of crude petroleum, which took fire and exploded, spreading the blazing oil in all directions, some being carried to Merriam & Morgan's paraffine works below, which were also fired. Continuing down the stream, the flaming flood next attacked the tanks of the Standard Oil Works, in the valley, one after another of which took fire.

Five 12,000 barrel tanks, two 5,000 barrel tanks, four stills, one agitator, an engine house, 500 feet of railway trestle and various small works were destroyed. The tanks were not all full. Not less than 50,000 barrels of oil were consumed. The total loss by the fire is a matter of speculation. It is estimated at from $150,000 to $300,000. The machinery and stills were worth $27,000.

Six steam fire engines and three hook and ladder companies have been working all day and a large force of the department will be required all night. The oil must all burn when once it takes fire; throwing water on it only scatters it, without extinguishing the flames. The firemen have to direct their efforts to prevent the fire from spreading. They have been laboring at great disadvantage, because much of the territory where the conflagration is raging is covered with six feet of water.

The wind changed and blew in a favorable direction, turning the flames back over the burning district.

Many of the Standard Company's tanks, cooper-shops, large buildings and principal works are untouched. Still no prediction can be made about what the fire may do. The water may at any time break in the tanks and scatter the burning oil.

The loss to Shurmer & Teagle's Great Western Oil Works is about $10,000. The loss to Merriam & Morgan's paraffine works is small. The Standard Company's loss may reach $250,000. The insurance is small.

LATER.—Late to-night the eighth large storage tank at the Standard Oil Works exploded and took fire. This will make the loss of oil thus far 65,000 barrels, worth about $100,000. A tank containing 6,500 barrels of gasoline was momentarily expected to go, but at midnight the fire was thought to be under control.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—The fire at the Standard Oil Works is nearly exhausted. The scene resembles chaos. Two years, it is thought, will be needed to restore the works to the condition of two days ago.

Col. Payne, Treasurer of the Company, thinks that not more than 50,000 barrels of oil were burned, and says the loss cannot be stated until the flood subsides and careful examination is made. The fire is still burning in spots; the flames disclose the wrecks of 10 receiving tanks, 30 to 50 stills and other smaller works. Three hundred thousand dollars is probably a moderate estimate of the Company's loss.

The scene at night was terrible, yet grand. The shooting columns of flame were visible from all parts of the city, and large crowds of people were attracted to the spot. Every car on the Broadway & Newburg Road was crowded to suffocation with excited men and women, who alighted at the foot of the Broadway hill and gazed in wonder at the magnificent spectacle. The mud by that time had become very deep, and the entranced spectators stalked about regardless of personal appearance. All through the evening the crowd remained, and some of the people stood throughout the night.

CLOSED DOWN.

The Union Iron and Steel Company of Chicago to Suspend—Amasa Stone the Heaviest Creditor—Two Thousand Men Thrown Out of Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Morning papers published the following paragraph:

"The Union Iron & Steel Company has made to Addison L. Griffin a mortgage for $1,000,000, payable in 10 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, subject to a mortgage of $500,000 to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The company gives as security all its property of every description."

This doubtless led to the rumor on the street this morning the company had failed. The officers were seen but declined to affirm or deny any rumor till this evening, when A. R. Stone, the President of the company, made the following statement:

"We have been obliged to suspend and place the company in the hands of a receiver for the best interests of all. The circumstances which brought it about are the large amount of material on hand, the decline in the price of rails, and more than all, the unreasonableness of the men who are disposed to control our capital and demand 30 to 40 per cent. more for their work than is paid by the Eastern mills."

The officers decline in advance of definite action to make a statement of the assets and liabilities. The following figures are the most reliable to be obtained. The value of the plant and stock, $4,000,000; capital stock, $2,000,000. The annual statement of last year showed a surplus of $500,000. Besides the two mortgages, the liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000. At the close of navigation the company had on hand $2,500,000 worth of ore, for which it was in debt. This has been reduced to $1,700,000. How much is due on it is not known.

The first intimation of weakness was two weeks ago, when a draft of a Pittsburg firm for coke supplies was dishonored. A levy was made on the works this afternoon, on a confession of judgment for $28,000 in favor of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company.

The controlling interest was held by A. B. Stone, of this City, and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland. A. L. Griffin, whom the million dollar mortgage was made, is one of the officers.

At 6 o'clock this evening the men were informed the mills would be closed to-morrow. Two thousand men are thrown out of employment, many of them with no money, as they have been on a strike recently. Probably a receiver will be applied for to-morrow. The company has no paper with the banks.

It is not believed the failure will embarrass anyone else. Amasa Stone is the heaviest creditor. One of the causes of the failure was the completion of heavy additions to the mill at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, just before the fall in iron and the commencement of the tariff agitation.

ANOTHER "CORNER."

Pork, Lard, Wheat and Corn Advancing—The Chicago Sharps Predict a "Squeeze."

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The marked advance noted in pork and lard yesterday has led to a very general impression among the Board of Trade men that the squeeze in provisions for February has begun. The advance on 'Change was not particularly marked, but on call they made a decided jump, and closed strong among considerable excitement. Rumor has it that Armour & Co. hold 200,000 barrels of pork, and have a long line of shorts, not only in this country, but Europe also. The small receipts indicate that the stock of marketable hogs is about exhausted, so that a corner can be run with comparative ease. N. K. Fairbank & Co. are said to control nearly the entire stock of lard, and are credited with operating in conjunction with Armour. In meats the Chicago Packing and Provision Company are said to be in posession, and are running a squeeze for February. These rumors, together with the small amount of provisions on hand, gave the bulls their own way to-day. In addition wheat has shown an advancing tendency for some time, and it is said that David Dows & Co. are putting the screws under that cereal for February. Finally, those who ran the January corn corner are credited with the intention to repeat the deal in March. All leading articles, therefore, are believed to be under full manipulation. The stocks of provisions on hand here are as follows: Mess pork, 240,000 barrels; contract lard, 56,000 tierces; short ribs, 30,955,000 pounds. Same time last year: Mess pork, 320,000; contract lard, 146,000; short ribs, 42,318,000.

California, Now—$22,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Charles D. Bunker, Commissioner of Immigration, was arrested last night on three warrants, each charging him with felony in appropriating to his own use sums collected as fees of his office and due the State, aggregating $22,000. Bunker furnished bail in $15,000. His office has recently been the subject of investigation by a Legislative Committee. Bunker and his friends claim that a full investigation will show that he has made no misappropriation.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

The Mass Meeting in New York, Presided Over by Peter Cooper—Free Trade Means Low Wages and Wretchedness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A mass meeting was held in Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the New York Association for Protection of American Industry. The great hall was so crowded that it was almost impossible to find standing room. Peter Cooper presided, assisted by William E. Dodge. Among the Vice Presidents were Hamilton Fish, John Jacob Astor, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, A. A. Low, Whitelaw Reid, Judge Noah Davis, Jesse Seligman, Hon. John Jay, Hon. William H. Robertson, Jacob D. Vermilye, Russell Sage, Clinton B. Fisk, Hugh J. Hastings, Hon. Seth Low, David Dows, John H. Starin.

Mr. Cooper said he was glad to see the attention of the American people fixed on the question of free trade and protection. Free traders of other countries have tried to persuade us to adopt their teachings. Should they be adopted our mechanics would be forced to work for starvation wages or abandon their trades and become competitors of agricultural laborers of the country. Our country would, if these theories were adopted, be reduced to the condition of Ireland, Spain and Mexico. We would produce the raw materials and others will do the manufacturing. Such policy would bring ruin upon hundreds of thousands of American workmen who have nothing to sell but their labor. Should the tariff be reduced 25 per cent. it would cost us at least a thousand million dollars. Free trade in England produced a condition of wretchedness among the working people and gave them barely sufficient to sustain life. The effect in America would be similar.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Great Britain, through ages of effort, has built up a manufacturing industry which makes her skill and power in this respect unequaled among nations, and has accumulated capital which makes London the great center of commerce and the settling place for international trade, the place where the price is fixed of all great articles of human industry, whether of near or distant production, and now commands the carrying trade of the world, advantages which give the highest degree of production and constitute an international competition of industry unequaled, the most aggressive and destructive force ever wielded, as our history shows, without restraint, for her own benefit at once; and,

WHEREAS, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Russia are compelled from the greater superiority of England in capital, in finance, in industry, and in the carrying trade, to resist this superiority by protective tariffs; and

WHEREAS, The United States, on account of the vacillating policy of its legislation, the condition of its finances, and higher rate which is cheerfully paid for labor, is unable to compete with cheaper foreign labor thus amply protected; and

WHEREAS, In our history disaster and distress have uniformly followed every resort to free trade, and prosperity has, without exception, attended the proper protection of our industries; therefore,

Resolved, That the giving of adequate protection to American industry, and of steady and profitable employment to all laborers in the United States, is the true American policy.

Resolved, That in view of the excessive amount of revenue now collected by means of import and excise duties and taxes, it is deemed incumbent on the present Congress to reduce the same, and to remove the duties in the direction indicated by the report of the Tariff Commission within reasonable limits, so as to prevent imprudence in expenditure; and that this should be so done as to give adequate protection to our own industries and labor, against the destructive and pauperizing competition from abroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of restoring ocean navigation under our flag to the position required by the exigencies of trade, commerce and manufacture, and advantage and safety of the country, but in American built ships, and that it is one of the highest duties of Congress to place the great industry of American shipbuilding on a foundation necessary for successful competition with the world at large.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of the State to pass laws authorizing all domestic business corporations of magnitude to make allowances or pensions for faithful and long continued service in their behalf by persons who have become old or infirm in such cases.

BUCKET SHOPS.

A Test Case in Chicago—The Bucket Shops Must Shut Up Shop.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The case of Nohe against the Western Union Telegraph Company and Board of Trade was decided by Judge Blanchard of the Circuit Court to-day. Nohe is the proprietor of a bucket shop, and filed his bill to enjoin the telegraph company from removing tickers from his establishment and from withholding market quotations as they exist on the Board of Trade. He also sought to enjoin the Board of Trade from enforcing its rule against furnishing information and quotations to such establishments. The injunction was granted without notice on filing the bill, and the motion for a dissolution of the injunction was argued last week and the Court gave an elaborate opinion sustaining the right of the telegraph company to withhold the market quotations upon the ground of immorality and illegality of the business in which complaint was made. He held that the statute of the State against gambling in grain is applicable, and also that the business was demoralizing and pernicious, and a court of equity would refuse its aid to any one who came with unclean hands and asking assistance to prosecute a business against the public policy of the State. He accordingly dissolved the injunction. This was a test case, the attorneys of all the bucket shops taking part in the argument.

REVOLUTION.

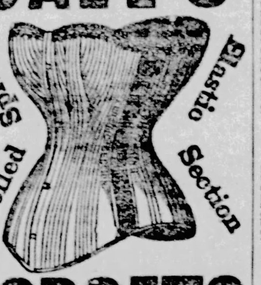
Government Troops Defeated—A Panic Among the People—Jesuits Expelled.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—Advices from Ecuador gives the particulars of the capture of Esmeraldas, the leading port on the coast, by revolutionists. The attacking party had 18 killed and 30 wounded, and the Dictator had 40 killed and an equal number wounded. The defeated Government troops have landed at Guayaquil. The people generally are highly elated at the success of the revolution. A Government has already been nominated, with Supreme Director Alfaro and four Ministers. The new Dictator will at once expel the Jesuits and establish restrictions upon the clergy. Prior to abandoning Esmeraldas the Dictator troops plundered the port and set fire to it in three places. An American named Feros was among the killed. In Guayaquil a panic prevails and the people are fleeing the town. It is the last stronghold of the old Dictator. He was impressing men, horses and everything available to the military service.

A Woman Threatened with Lynch Law.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—The feeling against Mrs. Clark, the woman who murdered her husband near Bath, is very bitter in this neighborhood. She is reported as having a violent temper, and whispers of lynch law even are heard. The Prosecuting Attorney said he had decided to send Mrs. Clark to an asylum, he being convinced that the woman was not of sound mind. She has been examined by the Medical Superintendent of the Pontine asylum, who says he believes her to be insane, and irresponsible for her actions, and recommends that steps be taken to place her in custody in some institution for the insane, that he believes her unsafe to be at large.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physician but injurious to ladies, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
Health Preserving, $1.00. Self-Adjusting, $1.25
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.25
Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

DESERTED-----DESOLATE.

The Once Happy Home of Engineer Melville—The Furniture Seized for Debt, and the Family Scattered.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Engineer Melville's pretty home, at Sharon Hill, is deserted and desolate. Mrs. Melville and her three children are living in West Philadelphia, and Mr. Melville is at Washington. Maud, who was given into the custody of her father by the decree of the Delaware County Court, has not yet been given up, and it is said by Mr. Melville's friends that he proposes to appeal from the decision which gave the custody of the two children to the mother, and for the present will make no effort to compel his wife to give Maud up, but will soon institute proceedings which will finally settle the entire dispute between himself and Mrs. Melville.

The furniture of the cottage at Sharon Hill has been seized by the Sheriff to satisfy some of the debts incurred by Mrs. Melville during her husband's absence, and the house and grounds are in possession of the officers, a mortgage of $2,300 having been foreclosed. Recently a Philadelphia piano manufacturer took possession of the piano in the parlor and carried it to the city, claiming it as his property.

Should Maud Melville be taken by her father and placed at school, the allowance of $80 per month, which is now made to the mother, will be cut down to $70. It is current rumor at Sharon Hill that Mrs. Melville's counsel will in a very short time bring action against the two Deleware County physicians, upon whose certificates she was confined in the Norristown Asylum, for false imprisonment, and that she will claim heavy damages, and that the prospect is that in a short time several other suits will be brought by her against other parties for slander and libel. The house and grounds at Sharon Hill are worth considerably more than the mortgages held against them, and it is not probable that they will be sold at the Sheriff's sale.

Engineer Melville has said to his friends that he is afraid that his wife's influence over Maud is so firmly fixed that it can never be broken, and that he was anxious to get possession of the two younger ones before they become too much attached to their mother.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

Fixing the Responsibility for the Scioto Disaster, Last July.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Board of the Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels further considered the case of the Ohio River pilot (Long) who was in charge of the steamer Lomas the 4th of July last when the man into and sank the excursion steamer Scioto, near Steubenville. Pilot Long's license was revoked by the District Inspector on account of his alleged negligence and incompetence in bringing about the collision. The Board of Inspectors, after full argument and careful consideration of the case, find, first, that Pilot Long acted in strict conformity with the rule established by the Government and in force at the time of the disaster, and if is, therefore, the opinion of the Board his license should be restored; second, that David C. Keller, late pilot of the steamer Scioto, failed to perform his duty, and that he ignored and disobeyed both rules one and two for the government of pilots navigating Western rivers, and that he is therefore clearly responsible for the disaster, and the Board therefore recommend his license be revoked. After the announcement of the decision, Flower, by unanimous consent, offered an amendment to the new rule (one of the pilot rules for western rivers), providing that after the words "govern himself accordingly" shall be inserted the words, "the descending steamer being deemed to have the right of way." The Board adjourned sine die.

DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

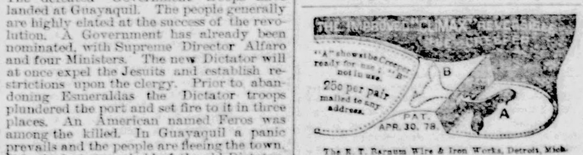
Six Cars Tumble Down a Mountain—Seven Women Killed.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—A serious railway accident occurred in Hungary. Six cars fell down a steep mountain. Seven women and some men were killed, and many injured.

30,000 DOLLARS IN CASH

20th Annual Gift of Premiums
To Subscribers of the
DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
Takes place APRIL 25th. Subscription, $2 per year. Sample Copy and Supplement containing a partial list of those who have received premiums, and to whom we refer, will be sent free to any one addressing the publisher. Good Agents wanted every where.
WM. H. BURK, Publisher,
DETROIT, MICH.

Catarrh.
HOME TREATMENT.
Either *Nasal* or *Bronchial Catarrh* permanently cured by a physician in regular practice for over 30 years, who specially treats Catarrhal disease in its varied complications.
I invite rigid investigation of the results of my treatment of this wide-spread disease, *at my home*, and in nearly every State in the Union, feeling certain that such investigation will establish confidence. Treatise on Catarrh, Home Testimony, and other information mailed *free*, on application. Address
S.W. BEALL, M.D., Springfield, Ohio.
(Formerly of Troy, Ohio.)



The E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS!
Your name printed on circulars, show cards, etc., to assist you in selling our SAFETY LAMP BURNER. Long necked lamp chimneys, large fount; has no loose reflector; never puts it out; no blowing or turning down wick; no explosions; puts itself out if upset; can fill it without removing from lamp; no wearing out screws or collars; it lasts 10 years. Sells at sight. Exclusive territory given. Sample, post paid, 25 cents. For Circulars, etc., address THE PHŒNIX M'F'G CO., 42 Mechanic st., Newark, N.J.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

TEACHERS, send for Cube Root Blocks to P. O. Box 1264, Moline, Ill. Two figures, 25c; three figures, 50c.

MARYLAND FARMS. Book and Map free by C. E. SHANAHAN, Atty, Easton, Md.

Employment for All.
Book Agents and all others out of employment will find it greatly to their advantage to secure territory at once, and commence the canvass for the following highly selling Subscription Books. We are now entering the most prosperous season for all classes of people, the Spring trade having opened, and the sales of these books will be sold between now and the holidays. Already we have enrolled agents who are making an average of $30 per week, and the best of the season is yet to come. An outfit costs but $1.00. Send for descriptive circulars, which we will cheerfully mail on application. It is a business that any person can make a success of. Inexperienced agents sometimes do the best. The following are the books referred to:

NASBY IN EXILE.
An entirely new original work, most magnificently illustrated, with 200 original and expensive illustrations, printed on the very best paper, and handsomely bound in cloth and gilt. It contains 600 pages, and describes the people, manners and customs of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Locke has traveled for months in those countries. Now ready for delivery, and selling very fast.

ANDERSONVILLE;
A Tale of Southern Prisons.
Which by the way has already sold nearly 100,000 copies, and the territory has not yet been half canvassed. Sells at sight.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,
An entirely new and late Book of Recipes for the Family. This is the latest and best Receipt Book in the market, and contains matter that would cost the purchaser of a work in library to obtain elsewhere. We publish this at a small price, and agents are selling hundreds each week. The book has only to be shown once. It sells at sight. Every family has got to have one.
Send for circulars of particulars. We can give employment to a thousand people during the entire Winter. Address
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LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,
17 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

Thirty-Seventh Annual
STATEMENT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1883, $48,778,083 37
RECEIVED IN 1882.
For Premiums $4,094,028 83
For Interest and Rents ... 2,606,307 37
Profits and Loss 155,853 89 7,759,190 09
$56,537,184 46

DISBURSED IN 1882.
To POLICY-HOLDERS:
For claims by death and matured endowments $3,177,507 27
Surplus returned to policy-holders 1,230,500 68
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies 901,486 23
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS ... $5,309,494 18
EXPENSES:
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses 618,706 50
TAXES 376,611 87
$ 6,304,812 55
BALANCE NET ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1882 ..... $50,172,371 91

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien $20,482,923 43
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds 366,600 28
Premium notes on Policies in force 8,089,074 35
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company 12,040,478 88
Cost of United States Registered Bonds 495,625 00
Cost of State Bonds 619,000 00
Cost of City Bonds 2,324,408 49
Cost of other Bonds 7,891,747 31
Cost of Bank Stock 122,761 00
Cost of Railroad Stock 26,000 00
Cash in Bank 2,624,630 40
Balance due from Agents, secured 24,011 75
$50,172,371 91
ADD
Interest due and accrued .. $ 938,093 73
Rents accrued 16,000 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost 440,297 07
Net premiums in course of collection—NONE ....
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums ... 44,897 12
$ 1,439,050 87
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1882 ..... $51,602,422 78
LIABILITIES:
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net assuming 4 per cent. interest $46,848,704 00
Additional reserve by Company's Standard, 3 per cent. on policies issued since April 1, 1881 ..... 17,446 00
All other Liabilities 1,028,874 57
$47,895,024 57
SURPLUS by Company's Standard $3,707,398 21
SURPLUS by Conn. Standard, 4 per ct. 3,724,844 21
SURPLUS by N. Y. Standard, 4½ per ct., about 6,830,000 00
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1882 ..... 8.75 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1882, 67,852, insuring $187,305,251 00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Robert H. Kellogg,
Gen'l Agent for Ohio,
Corner Fifth and Walnut Streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.
$75,000 CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

G. T. Beauregard
J. F. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of $1,000,000, to which a reserve Fund of over $300,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 13, 1883—153d Monthly Drawing.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
1 do do 25,000
2 PRIZES OF $10,000 20,000
5 do 5,000 25,000
10 do 1,000 10,000
20 do 500 10

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XII.

WHAT EXERCISE WILL DO.

One of the earliest recollections of my school days is of the line standing at the head of a page in my copy-book, "Exercise and Temperance Strengthen the Constitution." Writing it over and over again, it naturally fixed itself in my memory, recurring pertinaciously even before I became conscious that it really expressed a vital truth that should govern our living.

In a general way everybody knows that physical exercise is a good thing, that it helps to make human beings strong and vigorous, but while acknowledging this, nine persons out of 10 do not act upon the knowledge. Other things are allowed to take the time which should be devoted to this duty—for duty it is, and a very important one—the digestion becomes disordered, the appetite impaired, and a general lack of nervous energy shows that the tone of the system is much lower than it should be. A few hours of exercise in the open air will often cause bad symptoms to disappear, and persevered in do much to restore the health generally.

A few words as to the philosophy of exercise. You have already learned that the object of taking food is to obtain material to keep up the strength of the body by replacing the waste which is constantly going on, and to preserve the normal temperature by supplying heat. The blood absorbs the nutritive particles and carries them along through the circulation, depositing them in the tissues in every part that it visits. But the whole volume must first be brought in contact with the air which is breathed into the lungs, in order that the oxygen may burn out the carbon or heating elements of the food and tissues, which it does, and the resulting carbonic acid passes out of the body, leaving the purified blood to go on its circuit and do the work before mentioned. Now the faster the blood can be brought in a natural and even way to the lungs, cleaned out, and sent by the heart galloping to every tissue, the swifter the growth in strength. I wonder if I am clearly understood. To repeat. The physiological effects of exercise are two; it increases the breathing power, rids us of carbonic acid, and thus purifies the blood; it increases the action of the heart, thus quickening the vital processes throughout the whole body, renewing the tissues and carrying off their waste particles. As may be readily understood, this quickened action *must* improve the digestion and therefore the appetite, because the call for the food products is more imperative.

When the body is not properly exercised the blood moves sluggishly, waste particles remain to clog up the system, the carbon is not burned up and taken away, and the result is what we see, especially among women, in almost every home in the land. The muddy complexion which causes many an otherwise pretty woman a heart pang, is due to impurity of blood. Let her go out of doors every day, walk or run, anything that shall bring the muscles into easy play, and my word for it the skin will begin to clear, the eye to brighten, and life become altogether more desirable. Mind I say *every* day. Make a regular thing of it. I have known women to have a spasm of walking for exercise. They would go out once and walk until ready to drop down in their tracks, return home utterly exhausted, and then stay in the house for weeks, groaning over their conviction that walking may be a good thing for some folks, but not for them. It always makes them sick. Of course it does. It is like taking a piece of delicate machinery, grown rusty by disuse, and set it going at its utmost speed without cleaning or oiling, the inevitable consequence being a break down.

In this as in other things in the physical well being, habit is everything. Go out everyday *regularly*, taking a short walk at first, but gradually increasing the length. Never continue until exhausted for that destroys all the good effect. Walk leisurely, always, if possible, with some end in view beside the exercise itself, and with a pleasant, congenial companion. Breathe in all of God's free, pure air that you can take into your lungs. Walking is excellent because it brings into play so many muscles of the body. Custom will not allow women walking in the streets of a City to swing her arms—the more's the pity—but in the country there are none to molest or make you afraid, so swing them around till the blood rushes madly out to your very finger tips.

Already I hear the mournful cry, "all that is very well, but by the time I get through my work, I have no strength or energy left for going out walking. I must rest." I know it my friends. I know that by the time the washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, cooking and sweeping are done, you feel as if every bone in your body was aching, and the winding path through field and forest, or adown shaded ways has no fascination for you. But haven't you done all or most of this work in close rooms? How many times through the day have you thrown doors and windows open to change the air? How often do you suppose you have breathed what was in the house over and over again, breathed it all the faster because you were actively working? You would not have been half so tired if you had been supplied with all the fresh air your lungs called for. If, indeed, you cannot go out and walk, then see to it that you do your work in rooms that are thoroly ventilated. Any kind of exercise, even if not so agreeable, if taken properly, is better than none at all. In your case it is the excess of it under unfavorable conditions that does the mischief.

I want to caution you again about violent, unaccustomed, and prolonged exertions. This is often the great trouble with men who go off from their business for a vacation, or women who become waked up to the necessity of out-door exercise. It increases the action of the lungs and heart so suddenly that they do not have time to get used to the new conditions, and the result is injurious, sometimes laying the foundation of a fatal disease. Use your judgment in this as in everything else. Measure your own strength and endurance and govern yourself accordingly. But *stay out in the open air* every minute that your duties will allow, so long as you find it pleasant. Do not mind dampness and rain if you are reasonably well, but dress accordingly and walk as usual.

So much for out of door exercise. I might multiply words indefinitely but it would all tend in the same direction and I think there is no need. My only object is to urge you not to let you blood get full of hideous impurity, not to retain waste matter in your bodies that should be thrown off and allowed to pass away, not to breathe over and over again air whose vitality is completely exhausted, not to shut yourselves up in close rooms afraid of every whiff of fresh air, while you are taking in the rankest poison. If you suddenly discovered that you were drinking every day in your tea or coffee something that in a few short weeks would terminate your life, how long would you be in deciding to give up those beverages? You would look at filthy water with horror at the idea of drinking it, and probably suffer a long time with thirst, before admitting the possibility of swallowing it, yet you breathe foul air day after day which is quite as vile and even more fatal than either poison mentioned.

It is declared by many physicians that the best, if not the only cure of consumption, is life in the open air, not a partial one, but the whole time spent out of doors, absolutely free from the vitiated atmosphere of close, illy-ventilated rooms. The same is said to be true of catarrh, that pest of the temperate regions of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. More can be done towards recovery from the latter by exercise in the open air, by temperance in eating and living in all respects, than by all the medicines that were ever bottled and taken by a hopeful people. A douche of some simple thing may be a help by washing off the affected parts, and right here I will give one which has proved unusually successful. And I want to say that I recommend nothing in those articles which have not been tried over and over again and received the approval of intelligent practicing physicians:

Put from 15 to 20 drops of carbolic acid in a vial. Add a piece of camphor gum the size of a large pea. When this is dissolved pour the solution in a quart bottle full of pure, soft water, in which has been put a dessert spoonful of fine table salt. Use this as a douche, warm, a half pint at a time, once every morning upon rising.

Another excellent thing for a catarrh which makes its presence known by clear water streaming from the nostrils and eyes, is a snuff made in this way: Two grains of finely powdered camphor gum, thoroly mixed with four times the quantity (not four times the weight) of finely powdered sugar. When one of the sneezing spells comes on with the running water, a little of this snuffed into the nostrils will often stop it entirely. Borax is sometimes substituted for the camphor, but in that case the borax and sugar are mixed in equal quantities.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Miscellaneous Articles.—For chair tidies, bureau covers, stand covers, etc., in living rooms, that need to be of materials that will wash nicely, a good article of brocaded linen sheeting is very good. Another very cheap serviceable article is unbleached or bleached cotton sateen or "drilling." Get a smooth satin surface and embroider with colored cotton or crewel. Those who find the ordinary cotton difficult to get or expensive, may find a substitute that will not fade if the articles are boiled, and costs a trifle, by purchasing 10 cents worth of red table linen and drawing out the red raveling, with which to embroider the articles. This must be doubled in the needle, and a slight twist given to each thread to ensure firmness. This quantity should give four or five inches of cloth, double fold. By raveling all but six inches in depth of this cloth, you have left a red border with a linen fringe perhaps three inches in depth. Make some small towels of the linen sheeting fringe the sides, and button-hole stitch this red border across both ends. This will give you some pretty towels for china or other uses. The edges of the sateen or linen may be raveled for fringe, and a row of coral stitch enclosing the threads will prevent the threads from raveling.

A handsome scarf table cover has been in daily use for weeks on a small table in "mother's room," where the little girls keep their water paints, etc., and it has often been washed and boiled and frozen to remove stains. It is made of cotton sateen, cream tinted, (unbleached), with a drawn fringe two inches deep at the ends. The fringe is secured from raveling by a coral stitch in red cotton; about half an inch from this threads are drawn for the space of one half inch, and these are worked in hemstitch, as used in handkerchiefs, pillow-cases, etc. Above this is a waving pattern of feather stitching in red, and a hand some initial resting on a coral stitch spray of several branches. The cloth for this, 1½ yards, at 10 cents is 15 cents and perhaps 3 cents worth of drawn threads from the red linen, makes 18 cents in all. The work occupied 3 or 4 evenings. Those who love to make home pleasant and cheerful, and have not the means to surround themselves with expensive silk and plush embroideries, except for the parlors, may find useful hints from the se suggestions. Good linen sheeting 90 inches wide, may be bought for 25 cents per yard, and a yard will go a great way in small fancy articles to decorate the living rooms, and being a pure white any bright color looks well for the embroidery.—MRS. LIBBIE RANSOM, Randall Road, N. Y.

Edging for Flannel Skirts.—Cast on 20 stitches in Saxony yarn; knit 3 plain rows, 4th row—K 1, o, n; repeat till you have 3 on the needle; 5th, 6th and 7th rows—Plain. 8th row—Put needle as if to knit, and wind the yarn around the needle 6 times; do this with all but 4 (16 to be wound) and those knit plain. Knit those 4 stitches plain for 6 rows (by turning) back to open-work. Then draw out the needle and pick up the loops. There should be 16 in all, not twisted—a little practice will do this nicely. Then at same end, skip 4 loops, k 4, and k the first 4, making a cross of the stitches. This is very pretty.—E.

Correspondence Clippings.

As for "Housekeeper" I will say there would be comparatively few marriages, if girls all followed her advice and married only rich men, that they might have servants, and if all were so repugnant to that work where would the servant girl come from? I do a great deal of housework, not exactly in preference to fancy work and reading, but the prospect of doing the latter helps me to do the former more cheerfully, and the knowledge that it is done much better than it would be if done by help, is some consolation.

"William's" views on calico dresses is what I admired. Girls, you can always look neat if you try; you can make your own every day cuffs and collars, and wear them daily. It adds so much to your appearance, and is so little labor. Try always to look neat at your work, then there will be no need of being embarrassed when caught by company. And I assure you, no young man admires a young lady that he always finds dressed up and idle.—FREDERICA.

I must step in long enough to ask the lady from Dakota to tell us how many acres of soil it takes up in that country to raise 200 bushels of potatos. No doubt she can tell. I guess she forgot it. Sod up there must be more productive than it is in Kansas. We couldn't raise that many potatos on a quarter section of sod here. There are some things, such as melons, cane and rice corn will grow pretty well.—MRS. FLOY JONES, Covert, Kan.

For the benefit of "Bach Scrivny," as noticed in the BLADE of Jan. 11th, 1883, I copy the following, which may be of interest:

HE HAS NO WIFE.

He has no wife; when breakfast comes,
He dreads no loud alarum drums,
But calm, serene, flows on the stream
Of life, as on the coffee flows the cream.

He has no wife, he dreads no frown,
If bread should fall the butter down,
To stain the carpet's crimson hue,
He dreads no horrible hullabaloo.

He has no wife, the breakfast o'er,
He fears no clamors at the door
Of angry dame; no bills for dress
And petticoats stare in his face.

He has no wife—retired to bed—
No curtain lectures can he dread;
No voice shall break his blissful rest,
Or break his sleep with whooping cough.

I have no wife, thank heaven 'tis so,
For when my time comes—when I go,
No wife need feign to weep and lie,
And say she grieves to see me die.

—STAR.

If all that take the BLADE would tell their troubles it wouldn't hold them all. As the old saying is, there is a skeleton behind every door, and most of those that are over 50 know something about it. My advice is, don't publish your troubles, but do the very best you can under the circumstances, and enjoy yourself as well as possible. Make the best of life, nor render it a curse, but take it as you would a wife—for better or for worse. There are real troubles in this world. No need of any imaginary ones.—LOG CABIN.

I would say to "Sarah Coates" you can go to school at least six years and then be old enough to decide for yourself whether you will marry or not, but you are too young now to think of such a thing. "Ruth" I hope your husband has concluded to get up and start the fire for you. Yes, and if he is at home and don't have chores to do he can dress the little one, (if it is not too small.) I think after children are two years old, it is better for them to get up and eat breakfast with you and save trouble. "Ethel" take the editor's advice and if you doubt, don't do it.—HAPPY THOUGHT.

By request I drop you a few lines. I have had some very nice Christmas presents through subscribers to the BLADE. Many thanks to the donors. I get many nice letters, papers, etc. Thank you all, my good friends. I wish you could see my quilts and other things I have made. The Centennial one is a beauty. I have got a sort of museum, such as birds, dogs, mice, cats, elephants, etc, all of my own make. They are not dangerous, and it costs nothing to keep them.

I have not walked any for near three years; have been worse this Winter than I was last Summer; will be 12 years old the 18th of this month.

Please let me return my thanks through the HOUSEHOLD to the kind friends who favored me with the Weekly Messenger; also the Youths' Instructor. Would be pleased to have their names and addresses.

I saw an inquiry in the BLADE of January 4, asking for my address. It is—ALBERT W. MORRIS, Clearville, Bradford Co., Pa.

Correspondence.

GOOD FOR "KATYDID."—Puff! Our cubeb is well lighted, and inspiration dawns suddenly upon us. Our youthful aspirations have faithfully combated with timidity; but we feel strong, yea! into that of Judah, and, excepting our sex being only allowed cubebs, nothing stronger to strengthen our supposed weak frames, minds, and all that, composing human system. Puff! Back, "Scrimy!" I almost extend my hand with greedy willingness, lest some one supercedes me, and tells you, "Two minds with but a single thought," claiming equal rights to unveiled thoughts, and a woman is supposed to have a "tongue." We, too, claim single life is bliss!

Your poetry is somewhat appropriate, even to this prosaic age; and, as man is the proposer, why can't he be the disposer of the question, "Will you be mine?" and then to us will be spared the torment of making some man miserable.

What wife in 10 has not remembrances of more pleasure passed in girlhood days than in the 40 years of married existence?

Custom has taught us "old maidism" implies a lack of beauty, fascination or an ignorance of the word "catch." Don't believe lieve it, teach yourselves otherwise. There is undefined pleasure in the word "freedom" and we are as capable of enjoying it as our colored friends of the South. We may not be favored with a collegiate education to allow us professorships, but there are plenty of occupations awaiting willing hands, outside of the humdrum housework.

"He who writes against the abuses of his age must depend upon the generosities of the free for his bread, and the malice of many for his fame." Of course we are not soliciting fame—but, the word "abuses" in the above quotation, dawns upon us as applicable to many of the over-burdened housekeepers, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to such. Puff, "Bach Scrimy," my cubeb is most extinguished, and the light of day slowly grows dim, but really, I should like to chat a week with you, if it wasn't so well known how narrow our souls become when absorbed in an ill of the present. —KATYDID.

FLORIDA MOSSES.—Florida mosses are of several kinds, but the most popular variety is the long gray, also called Spanish and Silver Moss.

This variety is seen all over Florida, hanging on every tree in beautiful waving festoons, many of the specimens being six feet in length. In low, swampy places the growth is very heavy, the trees being almost broken down with it. In its green state it is valuable for decorating picture frames, mirrors, etc., and during the holiday season is much sought after, as it makes a pleasing contrast with evergreens.

When the outside green part is rotted off by a steam process, there will be found a strong, black wiry fiber which is used for stuffing chairs, matresses, etc. Several factories have already been started at the South, so that the moss is becoming quite an article of trade. It takes seven pounds of green moss to make one pound of fiber.

Another kind called by the natives "Fil Moss" and "Crape Moss," which it resembles as hanging on the low bushes. It is indeed very handsome, especially in the morning when the dew is on. This variety grows one foot in length and is dark green in color. The Coral, also called "Sponge Moss," grows on the ground on poor sand banks. It grows about six inches high and of three colors—white, pink and red. On bright days it plays it is just like coral, and is very crisp and cracks up like frozen snow. In wet weather it is just the reverse, being very springy and soft as a cushion to walk on. These varieties are very ornamental to decorate flower beds, flower pots, plate boquets, etc.

In the swamps and lagoons of the South many wonderful and beautiful lichens are found, that it is impossible to describe on paper.—FLORIDA.

THERE IS TRUTH.—"Anna" says she does not believe there is such a thing as "absolute truth." "Anna" that is a hard saying. If truth is but a myth, a fancy of the brain, then good-bye, party, all that is hallowed and holy in life, all that is earnest and noble, all that calls forth the best of our weak human nature separating the gold from the dross, the chaff from the wheat, the hay from the stubble, in short, all that makes life worth living for, must be annihilated with truth, the foundation stone of Christianity, of society, of humanity in its noblest phases. "Anna," I fear you are inclined to be sceptical, but you do not know that without truth there could not be its opposite, deceit? If you believe in deceit, you must believe also in truth. Without realism which is but another name for truth, there could not be scepticism. 'Tis true that truth is stranger than fiction in more senses than one. The finite mind is unable to cope with her lofty aspirations, her sublime altitudes. To those points so far higher than we as mortals can hope to attain unto while the spiritual is so nearly lost in the carnal. Truth, from her sublime height, looks undismayed upon the petty deceits of life. Deceit may cloud and intercept the pathway of truth, but can never annihilate her. Truth is absolute, invincible, invulnerable. Her foundation cannot be shaken, for she is the essence of all that is pure, all that is good in this world and the next. What! scoff at truth! Then we scoff at honor, virtue, purity of mind and heart, everything that lifts the world from out the shades of heathenism. No, deceit there may be and is; yes, in every heart, in every walk in life. But, thank God, close beside her stands Truth, in all her glorious majesty revealed, and stands guard, while by her side will revolt, and, like the Seraphim and Cherubim at the gates of Paradise, with gleaming sword in hand, she says to Deceit: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Truth has enlightened the world. Deceit can only cloud the truth, and clouds are easily penetrated.

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Sword of the spirit, enlightened by thy shine,
In our frail hearts must purely, truly shine,
Chasing deceit away.

MRS. J. C. SMITH, West Halleck, Ill.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.—As the BLADE contains many inquiries in regard to the Western country, in answer to some of them, I send a few items from Davis County, Kansas. The farmers through Davis County are industrious and making money. Land can be purchased in this City of the real estate and railroad agents for from $2.50 to $6.00 per acre, unimproved farms. There is about 4,000 acres of Government land yet unentered, also 50,000 acres railroad lands, well adapted to farming and stock raising, and can be purchased nearly as cheap as farther West where one would have to endure more hardships and labor under greater disadvantages, such as a lack of market facilities, higher prices for farming implements, fewer neighbors and but little fruit. Here many of the farmers on the uplands have fine orchards and vineyards, and with a little care can easily raise an abundance of fruit.

The soil is productive and fertile. The County is watered by the Republican and Smoky rivers and their many tributaries so well that almost every large farm can have one of its own. The timber which skirts the streams is principally oak elm, walnut, cottonwood, cedar, sycamore and huckleberry, covering about four per cent. of the County. There is also many artificial groves. The location of this County, it being the fifth from the east line of the State and third from the north line (altitude, 1,300), puts it in the very heart of the agricultural district of Kansas.

Many Eastern people have very little idea of the improvements and advantages in Kansas; they think the buffalo and the Indian still range here. One lady from Vermont writes, "If I should come there could I ever hear the Gospel preached? Are there any schools in this County?" etc. Here are a few statistics from the last census: Little Davis County contains only 407 square miles, has a population of 6,986, acres of corn raised, 19,750; wheat, 18,457; Number of cattle, 9,767; horses, 3,860; swine, 9,820; sheep, 6,000. Average yield of wheat last year, about 35 bushels to the acre; the usual yield is about 20 bushels to the acre; sells per bushel for from 60 to 90 cents. This is a herd law County, so a farmer can come here and raise his crops without the trouble of fencing.

The educational facilities of this County are excellent. There are 41 Districts and 37 school houses (nearly all of them stone) valued at $37,000; children of school age about 2,500. At Junction City, the County Seat, the public schools are all three in stone buildings, consisting of four rooms each, heated with furnaces nicely furnished, costing $12,000 each. The churches are built of lime stone and frame (some of them very handsome) and are Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, Episcopal, Congregational, Catholic and two German churches and three colored ones.

The largest hotel in this city is the Bartel House. It has been opened about two years. In a little over one year it has entertained 11,921 guests. There are two banks, nicely furnished (the counter alone in one of them costing $1,500), also with plenty of capital. A new opera house that cost $20,000, which is heated by furnace and lit by gas. We have some fine buildings of limestone, the same as that used in the State Capitol, of which the country is full. Junction City is surrounded by a complete wall of it, which contains a fortune for some enterprising men who will quarry and ship it. There is a magnificent water power in close proximity to Junction City, which could be utlized by capitalists to coin money, if they would use it for manufacturing purposes. These are a few items from the bright side of Kansas. I can send many more if you wish it also items from the other side, as there are always two sides, a dark as well as a bright one.—FRANCES E. GREENO, Junction City, Kansas.

POULTRY RAISING.—Having seen a great deal published in this department of the BLADE in regard to the proper occupation for women, giving various plans by which women can aid in providing for a family, I herewith give my experience in raising poultry. We are living on a ranch in western Kansas, that land of disappointments where most people find it hard to make a living. My husband being engaged in raising sheep, we are compelled to live rather isolated, consequently society demands but little of my time, allowing me some leisure for outdoor work. I give you a statement of my poultry raising so that you can see the profits for the year just closed.

I keep mostly pure bred white Leghorns with a few common hens for others. The fowls have a good warm house for nights, and protection from storms. I have a very convenient hatching house, of which I will give a plan if any one would like. The fowls have access to the feed yards where the sheep are fed, which is quite a saving in feed, as the sheep throw more or less grain out of their troughs, which falls to the hens. This climate seems peculiarly adapted to fowls, as we seldom lose any by disease. Red pepper mixed with their food occasionolly, is all they need to keep them healthy.

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
January 1, 1882, to 100 hens and roosters	$ 25 00
" " to 11 turkeys at $1	11 00
Total value of grain fed	24 37
	$60 37
	Cr.
January 1, 1883, by 200 hens and roosters	$ 50 00
" " by 11 turkeys at $1	11 00
" " by six turkeys sold	7 40
" " by 7 9-12 doz. chickens sold	20 32
" " by four doz. used in family	10 00
Total number eggs sold, 349 doz., average price, 16c	56 53
Total number eggs used in family, 769 doz.	76 90
	$232 15
Loss	60 37
Net profit	$171 78

Total number of eggs gathered during the year, 1,118 doz. Having a large number of hands during the Summer, and eggs being low we used them freely.—MRS. E. O. CHURCH.

We are much obliged for our correspondents facts and figures. These are thoroly practical. Let us hear from you again—ED.

HEALTH FOR LADIES.—Sometime in August the offer was made to send a simple home treatment to ladies suffering from a class of diseases known as female weakness. Hundreds applied for it, and it was necessary to get them printed to supply the demand. They were sent to all applicants who inclosed a stamp for postage. To say that I have been gratified and thankful to be the means of doing so much good in alleviating pain, and affording relief to so many suffering ones, would fail to record with my feelings. I have letters from every State in the Union from these afflicted ones. Many are attending church and going out among their friends, others are around their houses in comfort, with increasing strength day by day. Words cannot express my deep thankfulness for this great good to so many, without money or price. Not every case is relieved, nor can sensible people believe that one course of treatment reaches every case, when, as is often the case, spinal complaints, consumption, tumors, etc., form a complication from which there is no human means of relief. The elm mucilage applied as directed is in no case hurtful, and must, from its cooling propensities, relieve every description of pain and inflammation, and it is important that these "discouraged ones" should carefully observe in its use, not knowing how much they may benefit themselves by so doing.

I would give worlds, if I possessed them, to impress upon every reader, more especially the women and young girls, the importance of the articles on "Health and Beauty," now being published in the HOUSEHOLD. Our editor's remarks on the process of digestion partly, all that is hallowed and holy in life, all that is earnest and noble, all that calls forth the best of our weak human nature separating the gold from the dross, the chaff from the wheat, the hay from the stubble, in short, all that makes life worth living for, must be annihilated with truth, the foundation stone of Christianity, of society, of humanity in its noblest phases. "Anna," I fear you are inclined to be sceptical, but you do not know that without truth there could not be its opposite, deceit? If you believe in deceit, you must believe also in truth. Without realism which is but another name for truth, there could not be scepticism. 'Tis true that truth is stranger than fiction in more senses than one. The finite mind is unable to cope with her lofty aspirations, her sublime altitudes. To those points so far higher than we as mortals can hope to attain unto while the spiritual is so nearly lost in the carnal. Truth, from her sublime height, looks undismayed upon the petty deceits of life. Deceit may cloud and intercept the pathway of truth, but can never annihilate her. Truth is absolute, invincible, invulnerable. Her foundation cannot be shaken, for she is the essence of all that is pure, all that is good in this world and the next. What! scoff at truth! Then we scoff at honor, virtue, purity of mind and heart, everything that lifts the world from out the shades of heathenism. No, deceit there may be and is; yes, in every heart, in every walk in life. But, thank God, close beside her stands Truth, in all her glorious majesty revealed, and stands guard, while by her side will revolt, and, like the Seraphim and Cherubim at the gates of Paradise, with gleaming sword in hand, she says to Deceit: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Truth has enlightened the world. Deceit can only cloud the truth, and clouds are easily penetrated.

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The largest hotel in this city is the Bartel House. It has been opened about two years. In a little over one year it has entertained 11,921 guests. There are two banks, nicely furnished (the counter alone in one of them costing $1,500), also with plenty of capital. A new opera house that cost $20,000, which is heated by furnace and lit by gas. We have some fine buildings of limestone, the same as that used in the State Capitol, of which the country is full. Junction City is surrounded by a complete wall of it, which contains a fortune for some enterprising men who will quarry and ship it. There is a magnificent water power in close proximity to Junction City, which could be utlized by capitalists to coin money, if they would use it for manufacturing purposes. These are a few items from the bright side of Kansas. I can send many more if you wish it also items from the other side, as there are always two sides, a dark as well as a bright one.—FRANCES E. GREENO, Junction City, Kansas.

POULTRY RAISING.—Having seen a great deal published in this department of the BLADE in regard to the proper occupation for women, giving various plans by which women can aid in providing for a family, I herewith give my experience in raising poultry. We are living on a ranch in western Kansas, that land of disappointments where most people find it hard to make a living. My husband being engaged in raising sheep, we are compelled to live rather isolated, consequently society demands but little of my time, allowing me some leisure for outdoor work. I give you a statement of my poultry raising so that you can see the profits for the year just closed.

I keep mostly pure bred white Leghorns with a few common hens for others. The fowls have a good warm house for nights, and protection from storms. I have a very convenient hatching house, of which I will give a plan if any one would like. The fowls have access to the feed yards where the sheep are fed, which is quite a saving in feed, as the sheep throw more or less grain out of their troughs, which falls to the hens. This climate seems peculiarly adapted to fowls, as we seldom lose any by disease. Red pepper mixed with their food occasionolly, is all they need to keep them healthy.

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
January 1, 1882, to 100 hens and roosters	$ 25 00
" " to 11 turkeys at $1	11 00
Total value of grain fed	24 37
	$60 37
	Cr.
January 1, 1883, by 200 hens and roosters	$ 50 00
" " by 11 turkeys at $1	11 00
" " by six turkeys sold	7 40
" " by 7 9-12 doz. chickens sold	20 32
" " by four doz. used in family	10 00
Total number eggs sold, 349 doz., average price, 16c	56 53
Total number eggs used in family, 769 doz.	76 90
	$232 15
Loss	60 37
Net profit	$171 78

Total number of eggs gathered during the year, 1,118 doz. Having a large number of hands during the Summer, and eggs being low we used them freely.—MRS. E. O. CHURCH.

We are much obliged for our correspondents facts and figures. These are thoroly practical. Let us hear from you again—ED.

HEALTH FOR LADIES.—Sometime in August the offer was made to send a simple home treatment to ladies suffering from a class of diseases known as female weakness. Hundreds applied for it, and it was necessary to get them printed to supply the demand. They were sent to all applicants who inclosed a stamp for postage. To say that I have been gratified and thankful to be the means of doing so much good in alleviating pain, and affording relief to so many suffering ones, would fail to record with my feelings. I have letters from every State in the Union from these afflicted ones. Many are attending church and going out among their friends, others are around their houses in comfort, with increasing strength day by day. Words cannot express my deep thankfulness for this great good to so many, without money or price. Not every case is relieved, nor can sensible people believe that one course of treatment reaches every case, when, as is often the case, spinal complaints, consumption, tumors, etc., form a complication from which there is no human means of relief. The elm mucilage applied as directed is in no case hurtful, and must, from its cooling propensities, relieve every description of pain and inflammation, and it is important that these "discouraged ones" should carefully observe in its use, not knowing how much they may benefit themselves by so doing.

I would give worlds, if I possessed them, to impress upon every reader, more especially the women and young girls, the importance of the articles on "Health and Beauty," now being published in the HOUSEHOLD. Our editor's remarks on the process of digestion partly, all that is hallowed and holy in life, all that is earnest and noble, all that calls forth the best of our weak human nature separating the gold from the dross, the chaff from the wheat, the hay from the stubble, in short, all that makes life worth living for, must be annihilated with truth, the foundation stone of Christianity, of society, of humanity in its noblest phases. "Anna," I fear you are inclined to be sceptical, but you do not know that without truth there could not be its opposite, deceit? If you believe in deceit, you must believe also in truth. Without realism which is but another name for truth, there could not be scepticism. 'Tis true that truth is stranger than fiction in more senses than one. The finite mind is unable to cope with her lofty aspirations, her sublime altitudes. To those points so far higher than we as mortals can hope to attain unto while the spiritual is so nearly lost in the carnal. Truth, from her sublime height, looks undismayed upon the petty deceits of life. Deceit may cloud and intercept the pathway of truth, but can never annihilate her. Truth is absolute, invincible, invulnerable. Her foundation cannot be shaken, for she is the essence of all that is pure, all that is good in this world and the next. What! scoff at truth! Then we scoff at honor, virtue, purity of mind and heart, everything that lifts the world from out the shades of heathenism. No, deceit there may be and is; yes, in every heart, in every walk in life. But, thank God, close beside her stands Truth, in all her glorious majesty revealed, and stands guard, while by her side will revolt, and, like the Seraphim and Cherubim at the gates of Paradise, with gleaming sword in hand, she says to Deceit: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Truth has enlightened the world. Deceit can only cloud the truth, and clouds are easily penetrated.

Truth, thou best evidence of majesty divine,
Sword of the spirit, enlightened by thy shine,
In our frail hearts must purely, truly shine,
Chasing deceit away.

MRS. J. C. SMITH, West Halleck, Ill.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.—As the BLADE contains many inquiries in regard to the Western country, in answer to some of them, I send a few items from Davis County, Kansas. The farmers through Davis County are industrious and making money. Land can be purchased in this City of the real estate and railroad agents for from $2.50 to $6.00 per acre, unimproved farms. There is about 4,000 acres of Government land yet unentered, also 50,000 acres railroad lands, well adapted to farming and stock raising, and can be purchased nearly as cheap as farther West where one would have to endure more hardships and labor under greater disadvantages, such as a lack of market facilities, higher prices for farming implements, fewer neighbors and but little fruit. Here many of the farmers on the uplands have fine orchards and vineyards, and with a little care can easily raise an abundance of fruit.

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you were educated that way, is it not possible that you are in the wrong? May I ask you, before you take up the pen again in defense of Mr. Ingersoll or your own opinions, to compare the life of Jesus of Nazareth, and the lives of some of his most noted followers, with the lives of some of his most noted opposers? And will you, too, give a little study to history and to human nature?

"Ralph Douglas," do you really think children so much happier than grown-up people? Study the children more, if you do, and the memories less. The memories are sweet, if sad, and who would wish to be without them?

"Arkansaw Traveler," where would be your chance for matrimony if all the girls said: "I want no man for my husband who has kissed other girls?" Why is it that men demand so much more of women than they give in return?

Poor "Housekeeper," I am sorry for you. You came to the Home for comfort and a precious lot of it you got. Sisters, give her a breathing spell and hurl some of your anathemas at me. I hate housekeeping too. I abhor dish washing; I detest bed-making; I—but words fail me. There now pour out your vials of disapprobation on my head, and sigh pityingly over the unhappy condition of my poor husband. Seriously, now, it seems to me you are making much ado about nothing. Did "Housekeeper" say her face wore a habitual frown and that she made everybody about her miserable because she had to do what she hated to? Don't you suppose it is possible for one to do something they don't like to do and yet do it with a smiling face—especially a woman? Ask "Jeblub." And what was the use of making a fuss about the advice she gave the girls? You knew none of them would follow it. Didn't I have plenty of such advice showered upon me, and did I follow it? No, I married the "poor man" and wash dishes, much as I hate to.

"Sarah Coates," you had better go to school and get the education, after which you can get the husband, if you want him. You had better go to school until you are able to decide such a question for yourself.

"Bittersweet," do I misunderstand you, or did you misunderstand "Anna?" Did you understand "Anna" to mean that Divine Providence intended women in general to become housekeepers?—WIFE OF A GOOD HUSBAND.

Inquiries.

Will some one tell me what kind of need

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Furnished.

In reply to "C. E. H.," Cass City, Mich., I have made all sorts of experiments in growing potatos. I have abandoned the plan of planting large potatoes or cuttings from them. I have for many years proved to my satisfaction that potatos half the size of a hen's egg are as good as larger ones, and it is utterly useless to cut or spread them in the hill.—E. BERRY, Quincy, Mich.

I notice, in your correspondents' columns, an inquiry for Egyptian rice corn. I can furnish seed to any who desire it.—B. F. ELLSWORTH, Warsaw, Ill.

Would say to "C. E. H.," Cass City, Mich., that small potatos will produce as well as large ones for one or two years, but if planted many years in succession they will run out. Would advise him to plant enough each year to produce seed for the following year. I will send some of the BLADE readers information when I can get the Black Cochin chickens, and price of same.—D. W. DITTO, Delphos, Allen County, O.

If "Inquirer" will try fluid extract of resin weed for horses, I think he will meet with success. I cured a horse of my own when other remedies failed. Give two ounces of the fluid extract every night in a little bran. You may have to use two bottles.—J. A. STEVER, P. O. box 769, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Creamery Butter.

In answer to "Santa Claus," the creamery process of making butter is that of setting the milk in cans submerged in water. If the customer have the cans, then it is best to gather the cream every day, for they then have no trouble in keeping the cream. We have made as much as one pound of butter from 21 pounds of milk from graded Durham and Holstein cows. The yield of course depends much on the time of the year. In Spring and Summer it takes more pounds of milk to make a pound of butter than it does in the Fall. It also depends much on the kind of cows. The Jerseys are the best butter-producers, instances being on record where herds yielded one pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk. You may take 24 pounds of milk to one pound of butter the year round.—A. P. JR.

I am a reader of the BLADE and I see in your columns information wanted as how to make creamery butter. It will take about 22 pounds for the season; it would not pay to start a creamery for less than 250 cows, and the cream should be gathered every day. If "Santa Claus" will send me his address, I will give him my information he may want.—F. O. Box 4, Eldytown, Yates County, N. Y.

A Word About Flax.

Occasionally we receive an inquiry about flax culture, something like this: "Do you think it will pay to raise flax except for the seed?" We shall shortly publish an article on this subject from the pen of an intelligent gentleman of recognized ability which will answer such inquiries very fully, and present facts in regard to the flax industry of much value. It is not our purpose, therefore, to anticipate that article, but to refer to it as above, or two in reply to questions that have come to hand.

As has been stated heretofore in our columns, a number of mills located chiefly in the Middle and Western States are working up the straw or flax fiber into coarse goods, such as crash, burlap, carpeting, grain and salt bags, shoe threads, twine, etc. But generally the straw is not utilized in the Western States, and is considered a nuisance and is generally burned, as it is dangerous for stock feed unless properly prepared; most farmers consider it of too little value for that purpose to waste time in passing it through a cutting box and mixing it with other feed.

That it will pay to raise flax for the fiber as well as for seed, at least in many localities, we have no doubt, and it will be the object of our writing during the quality required for the manufacture of fine linen threads and fabrics. Those require a fiber that is only obtained by thick seeding, and cutting the crop before the seed ripens. Ripened seed is only obtained with matured fiber or straw, and this has passed the point when it is suitable for fine thread. But for the uses mentioned above, the matured straw answers every purpose.

That flax can be raised in this country for linn from which the finer threads and fabrics are produced is not improbable. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of flax during the past two or three years the quantity raised in the United States has fallen far short of the requirements of American manufacturers of linen goods. The industry is comparatively insignificant, but we believe it is destined to grow and become an important one. But we do not advise any of our readers who are remote from manufactories of the finer fabrics to undertake to grow flax alone for the fiber. But when they raise it for seed, if they will carefully save the straw, it may be sold at a remunerative price, especially if there is a manufactory of coarse goods and twines in the vicinity or the tow may be converted of, thus making the crop doubly valuable instead of securing the seed only.

The average price of flax seed in this City, for the month of August, September, October and November last was $1.39 per bushel; for the navigation season ending November 15th it was a fraction over $1.30 per bushel. The stock in store, aside from that held by City crushers, is estimated to be between 250,000 and 300,000 bushels. The receipts for 1882 were 4,228,533 bushels; in 1881 they were 3,959,221 bushels. It is estimated that the receipts for the balance of the crop year ending July 1, 1883, will not exceed 500,000 bushels.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Starting a Maple Grove.

In noticing the facility with which a maple orchard may be started, and the profit that may be realized from the investment, the Hon. H. G. Jolly, in an official report made to the Dominion Government, thus speaks of the methods that may be practiced:

"There are, on almost every farm, spots where trees might be planted with advantage, without interfering with farming operations. Maple recommends itself for the splendid quality of its wood, and especially for the profits yielded by it every year in the shape of sugar. Farmers who are industrious enough to plant them, generally plant them too large, in order to procure immediate results; they will thereby gain time. They are at a great deal of trouble and expense in selecting them and getting them out of the woods and planting them with extra precautions; large trees require strong staking to steady them against the winds, etc. Those trees, with their large roots broken, their rootlets torn, suddenly removed from the shelter under which they have been and to which they always grown, are exposed and die in great numbers; the survivors linger for years before they can recuperate enough to go on with their growth; all this is rather discouraging.

"A cheaper way to raise a maple orchard is this: In the Fall, after a heavy rain, if you go to any maple grove, you will find that the maple seedlings, with which the ground is covered, and which, with a thick carpet, will pull up as easily as carrots, with scarcely any damage to the little rootlets; in one hour you can collect hundreds of them if the ground is sufficiently wet and soft.

"Plant them at once, in a corner of your garden in good mellow ground, about two feet apart each way, if you can dispose of that much room; you can put at that rate 9,216 seedlings in one superficial acre; one fine nursery will contain trees for 57 acres of maple orchard; for the wants of a farmer a little corner of his garden will be sufficient. Weed two or three times during the Summer with a light hoe; it will mellow the ground at the same time, and as the little trees grow up, prune them into good shape.

"In four years they will be fit for transplanting, about the average hight of five feet, and the thickness of a man's thumb. Out of 150 and 50 of these maple seedlings, treated as I have just described, I did not lose one from any other cause but the gnawing of the bark by field mice in winter, which killed about half a dozen, and that can be provided against by tramping the snow around the stem, when it is damp.

"Of course in these four years the trees have grown much more rapidly than if they had remained in the woods choking one another, but that forced growth does not appear to weaken them. There is no trouble nor loss in transplanting; their roots do not run under those of big trees as when you take them full grown out of the woods; there are no stones nor stumps to interfere. You can lift them up tenderly and with a wooden trail (as you dig a receiving ditch in the soft ground parallel with the first row, and take them up from underneath, one by one, and row by row.

"I think they will soon overtake and pass maples raised and planted 10 or 12 feet high. I cannot, as yet, assert this as a fact, as my experiments are of too late a date; but there are strong grounds for expecting that it will be so, because they are accustomed to dispense with the shelter afforded by the large forest trees, and they are so little hurt by the safe way in which they have been transplanted, that their growth is very little checked, while the growth of a large tree is seriously checked by transplanting, if the operation is not carried on with more care and expense than our farmers can afford."

Sunlight in Stables.

D. D. Slade, M. D., writes in the *American Agriculturist* for February:

"All barns, stables, sheds and other buildings intended for the shelter of domestic animals, should be so arranged as to command all the sunlight possible. For this purpose, invariably place the stalls on the eastern and southern sides of the building. The windows should be large and sufficiently numerous. There is no fear of too much sunlight, either in the house or in the barn. We have no right to deprive our animals, any more than our children, of that which has been diffused so liberally. There is no objection to placing animals in the basement or cellar of a building, if due care is taken to provide against dampness and darkness. In fact, if the stable is properly constructed, the ground floor should be the warmest in Winter and the coolest in Summer. Every animal seeks the sun, and will comfort itself by basking in its rays. Let them pour freely into barns and cellars, and build yards so that while sheltered from the cold winds, they may be open to the Winter's sun, from the rising until the going down of the same. Some object to the direct sunlight falling upon the head and face of the horse as injurious to the sight. It is much more to be feared that the animal will shy and start upon the road if he is kept in darkness and then suddenly exposed to a bright light. The use of blinds or curtains during the hot months may, under certain circumstances, be deemed advisable. Darkness is sometimes conducive to repose, and, indirectly, times conducive to repose, and, indirectly, to the process of fattening, but with darkness both filth and neglect are too apt to be found. The barn cellar or basement is not only a convenience, but often a necessity. If this is commodious, with ample means for light and ventilation, easy of access for the removal of manure, then the farmer has all that can be desired in this way. In most stables the provisions for proper ventilation are deficient, and consequently ammoniacal vapors from the fermenting manure heap penetrate the apartments above, which are too often illy ventilated, and exert an injurious effect upon the animals there confined and do much damage to harness and carriages. When the basement or cellar of a barn is needed for other purposes, as for the storage of vegetables, or where it is not practicable to have a cellar, a pit may be formed at the side of the building, over which a shed may be erected. This, in my own stable, a pit or outside cellar receives the horse droppings through a sliding door, on a level with the floor of the stable, while over the pit is the cow stable, the dung from which is thrown through an opening protected by a sliding door. The pit may also serve for a pig pen, if covered and protected, and at the same time open to sunlight and air, elements essential to the well-being of swine, as of other animals."

A Good and Cheap Corn-Crib.

Plant in the ground firmly, not less than three and a half feet deep, six posts, of the most durable wood that can be obtained, spaced so as to support a structure 6x12 feet. Cut them off level two feet from the surface of the ground, then shave them round and smooth and sheath them with tin at least 12 inches at the top. On these posts spike sills of 4x4 oak scantling, helved together, with cross-joints framed in. On this nail a floor of hard-wood boards. The side sills and the floor should project 12 inches at the end where the door is placed. Now, with whitewak ribs, sawed three inches wide by one and a quarter thick, lay up the crib —as a log house is built—laying the ribs flatwise, nailing them firmly together wherever they come in contact, and nailing a block or short piece of rib in the middle of the sides between each long rib. In this manner will have the appearance of a post. Some think sheep paint should be applied as the work progresses, wherever the ribs touch each other. Plumbed straight edges should be nailed up, as a guide in building, at the corners. At one end of the crib a door frame (made of ribs) with flanges to receive the ribs of which the end is built, should be built in. Attached to this door may be a box, with a roof cover, so constructed that the box may be removed at pleasure when an entrance into the crib is desired; at other times it will be full of corn for use. About six feet high from the sills will be the proper hight for the walls. When the walls are of this hight they should be braced on the inside, as pictured in the engraving. A high post at each end (inside) and one in the center will support a ridge-pole. To this ridge-pole one side of the roof may be firmly nailed; the other side may be nailed at each end and in the middle, leaving two spaces without nailing for the purposes of filling the crib with a scoop-shovel from a wagon drive alongside. The roof may be of wide, pine boards, projecting well at the eaves and gables and battened. The materials for the construction of such a crib will cost a little over $5, and it will hold over 300 bushels, even measure, or over 250 bushels of ears of corn. —*American Farmer.*

Chemistry of the Farm and Garden.

Dr. B. D. Halsted gives some valuable facts in agricultural chemistry in the *American Agriculturist* for February, from which we clip the following:

"About half the weight of the dry substance of ordinary plants consists of carbon. This element, when in a free state is a solid. It is familiar to us as charcoal, anthracite coal, lamp-black and diamond. The presence of carbon in plants is made known by a process of incomplete burning, as in the preparation of charcoal. Carbon, in its pure and uncombined forms, is very indestructible, excepting when exposed to a high heat; then it combines with oxygen and forms carbonic acid gas. This is the familiar gas of the soda-water fountains. It is produced by decaying vegetation, given off in the breath of animals, and is the deadly choke-damp of coal mines. Carbonic acid gas forms, on an average, about four-hundredths of one per cent. of the atmosphere. The carbon necessary for the production of the annual growth of vegetation is derived from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. The supply of this gas to the air is constantly kept up by the decay and burning of plants. In this way the same particle of carbon may be taken up by a vegetable, and, after it has decayed, pass into the structure of a second plant, and so on through an endless number of ages. The carbonic acid gas enters the leaves through multitudes of small openings, called stomata, or breathing pores. The microscope discloses more than a hundred thousand of these pores upon a single square inch of leaf surface. Only the green portion of the leaves, and under the influence of sunlight, have the power of decomposing the carbonic acid gas, reserving the carbon to produce organic compounds, to become a part of the plant, while the oxygen, set free, passes again into the atmosphere. There are some plants that have no chlorophyll or leaf green, and such are not able to decompose carbonic acid. They are called parasites and absorb they need in the form of organic compounds that have been produced in the green leaves of true working plants.

Cross Bees.

We occasionally hear complaints about bees being very cross and unmanageable. We have no difficulty in this direction. By using them judiciously we can subdue the largest and most fiery colony in a minute's time. Many use tobacco smoke, but we find that the bees are more irritable afterwards when it is used. When we wish to overhaul a hive that contains very little honey, we prefer to sprinkle them with water well sweetened. A small brush broom we find convenient for this purpose. We suspect that the mixing of black and Italian bees is one of the principal reasons of this difficulty. By introducing even a little black blood into the pure Italians you are almost sure to have a cross of workers. If we must have hybrids, we prefer that they come from the other side. Black queens mated with pure Italian drones produce a hardy, industrious and peaceable worker progeny, although lacking somewhat in the beauty of the pure Italian. By continuing in this direction very satisfactory results may be obtained. By careful breeding we may preserve the best and most desirable qualities of our bees with as much certainty as any of our domestic animals. Is it not better to have stocks that will yield a surplus of 500 pounds, than those that give in one-tenth that amount? And then, if we will let them breed themselves" till there are crosses more than a nest of hornets, should we complain? If no bee seems to manifest any anger, or send off any poison in the air, it is unnecessary to use the smoke. But if anything transpires to give the alarm, have the smoker ready and apply it till all is peaceable. Be sure not to excite anger, to be remembered another day. A sting inflicted in this direction to the danger of leasing its privileges to any private corporation. The resolution declares against the Park passing into the exclusive possession of said company to be used by them as a cattle ring and for the extorting of money from tourists visiting said Park. The resolution also extends thanks to Sen. Vest, of Missouri, for his bill in Congress prescribing rules for the government of parks.

Important Proclamation.

The Hon. Peter Bowe is the Sheriff of the City and County of New York. Recently in conversation with one of our reporters, Mr. Bowe proclaimed the following fact: "I consider St. Jacabs Oil an excellent remedy, and one that ought certainly to find its way into every household. Mrs. Bowe always has a bottle of it there, and makes a family remedy."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

The Sunday School.

Christian Courage.

LESSON 7, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1883.

Golden Text.—If God be for us, who can be against us?—Rom. 8: 31.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 4: 18-31.

18. And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all nor to teach in the name of Jesus.

19. But Peter and John answered and said unto them, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.

20. For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard.

21. So when they had further threatened them, they let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people; for all men glorified God for that which was done.

22. For the man was above forty years old, on whom this miracle of healing was shewed.

23. And being let go they went to their own company, and repeated all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them.

24. And when they heard that, they lifted up their voice to God with one accord, and said, Lord, thou art God, which hast made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that in them is:

25. Who by the mouth of thy servant David has said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things?

26. The kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against his Christ.

27. For a truth against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel were gathered together,

28. For to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be done.

29. And now, Lord, behold their threatenings; and grant unto thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak thy word,

30. By stretching forth thine hand to heal and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thy holy child Jesus.

31. And when they had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

They charged them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus (v. 18.) The spirit of the Jewish rulers, in their making this prohibition, is rife in the world to-day; but the method of its expression is less honest now than then. Then the rulers said plainly, that they wanted nothing spoken or taught in the name of Jesus. Now it is common for the enemies of Christ to say, that they don't object to the pure gospel, but they do wish religious teachers to let politics alone, and wouldn't be always harping on temperance, or applying the Bible teachings to the treatment of the Indian, or the African, or the Chinaman, and to habits of lying, and of dishonesty in business, and all that sort of thing. The gospel of Jesus preached faithfully by his disciples made trouble among evil doers in the first century of its preaching; and so its makes trouble in the nineteenth century.

Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye, (v. 19.) And the putting of that question was its answering. Not even the Jewish rulers would claim that they ought to be hearkened to, or obeyed, as above God They would, in fact, be understood as speaking for God; but the disciples were right in suggesting that the rulers' commands and God's commands might be at variance. In case of such a variance, God's commands, of course, were to have preference. And this is a matter to be looked at in connection with all commands of rulers in our country, State, or in fashionable society. Their requirements may be—sometimes are—at variance with God's word. In such case they are never to be deemed binding. Not what the church says, not what the State says, not what society says, but what God says, settles the question of right and duty in every matter.

Being let go, they went to their own company (v. 23.) "A man is known by the company he keeps." "Birds of a feather flock together." If there are a good many restraints that hold men back from the company they would like—company of their own sort; but when those restraints are off, the men naturally go to their own company. It is Dr. Alexander Raleigh, I think, who has brought out this truth most forcibly in a sermon from this text. He pictures the restraints of the daytime to men of business, to clerks, to mechanics, to students, holding one and all from the higher or the lower associations, until the evening's freedom permits them all to seek their own company Then being let go, some go the theatre, some to the bar-room, some to the gambling house some to the library, some to their own homes, some to the place of prayer. If you could pick your own company, what would it be at this hour? When death loosens the restraints of life, you will go to your own company.

They lifted up their voice to God with one accord (v. 24.) It was in praise that they lifted up their voices to God. And it was in view of the rage and threatenings of the opposers of Christ that they sounded their praises to God. They remembered that just this state of things had been prophesied. They rejoiced that God's Word was finding fulfillment. That is a good way to read God's promises. When a child of God is in any special suffering or bereavement, let him remember that whom God loveth he chasteneth; and then let him praise God that these signs of God's love are given to him. If infidels rage, and the people vainly imagine that they can permanently hinder the progress of Christ's cause, let believers remember what God has said on this subject and let them rejoice that all this hostility to Jesus is one of the evidences that Christ's cause is making headway in fulfillment of prophecy.

Grant unto thy servants to speak thy word with all boldness (v. 30.) That is the prayer for us all; but it is not the prayer of us all. Some of us are very desirous of boldness in speaking our own words; we want to be courageous in asserting our own rights or in pleading our own cause. Others of us want to speak boldly for our political party, or for our personal friends; we want to speak without fear the words of those whom we represent. But not so many of us pray simply and sincerely for boldness in speaking the words of God. That, however, is what we need boldness for; and to this end should be our prayers and our endeavors. It is not enough to be bold in blurting out our own words when we are excited by zeal or anger; but it is not easy to declare with courage and fidelity the truth as we know it from the Word of God in the quiet of ordinary social life, when we find that we are alone as its defenders. "Lord, grant unto thy servants to speak thy word with all boldness."—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Posting Printers.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—The Board of Directors of the Kansas & Missouri Associated Press at the annual meeting to-day unanimously passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Association in case of a strike or walk-out on the part of the printers from any office represented in this Association, that the managers of such office send a list of such striking printers to each member of the Association and that such names be placed on the black list of each office. It is further resolved that the names of all drunken tramps, disreputable and untrustworthy printers be posted in the same manner."

Five Robbers Captured.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—A morning paper has a full account of the pursuit and capture of the robbers, five in number, whose camp was on the line between Utah and Nevada, west of Salt Lake, who had been committing stock, robbing stores and killing people for some time back, but who invoked their doom by attempting to rob a Central Pacific train. The pursuing party was made up of detectives, and Sheriffs of both Utah and Nevada, numbering about 18. The two robbers first encountered resisted; both were wounded, one fatally. The other three surrendered on demand. All have been taken to Reno, Nev., for trial. Some of them are Utah men; the others are probably Nevadians.

Yellowstone Park.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Gen. P. H. Sheridan received to-day from the Secretary of State of Illinois, duly attested, an official copy of the joint resolution by the State Senate and House of Representatives thanking the General for his report on the Yellowstone Park to the War Department in calling attention to the danger of leasing its privileges to any private corporation. The resolution declares against the Park passing into the exclusive possession of said company to be used by them as a cattle ring and for the extorting of money from tourists visiting said Park. The resolution also extends thanks to Sen. Vest, of Missouri, for his bill in Congress prescribing rules for the government of parks.

Important Proclamation.

The Hon. Peter Bowe is the Sheriff of the City and County of New York. Recently in conversation with one of our reporters, Mr. Bowe proclaimed the following fact: "I consider St. Jacabs Oil an excellent remedy, and one that ought certainly to find its way into every household. Mrs. Bowe always has a bottle of it there, and makes a family remedy."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the hair from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and other Mineral preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

—The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

A brief executive session was held, during which a large number of nominations were confirmed. The doors were reopened shortly after 12 o'clock, when consideration of the Tariff was resumed.

Sen. Vest declared that while he believed in tariff for revenue the protection incidental to every tariff should be given infant industries. This he regarded as good Democratic doctrine.

Sen. Conger welcomed Sen. Vest to the rank of those who favored the protection of American industry. [Laughter.] "Free Trade" and "Tariff for Revenue" theories always broke down when it came to the question of protecting local interests.

Sen. Bayard regretted Sen. Vest's avowal that he would be influenced by local considerations in dealing with the tariff question.

The additional clause providing for a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on all sporting breech-loading shot-guns, and 10 per cent. ad valorem on forged shot-gun barrels, rough-bored, was agreed to—22 to 19.

Sen. Beck moved to fix the duty on metallic pens, penholders and pen tips at 40 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to—ayes, 22; noes, 20.

Duty on manufactured articles or wares not specially enumerated was reduced from 45 to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Sen. George offered an amendment providing for a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on machinery for the manufacture of cloths or thread composed in whole or in part of cotton, hemp, or jute, and on all tools of mechanics used solely in manual labor. George said he desired to make some remarks on this amendment, and as it was 9 o'clock, the hour agreed on for adjournment, he moved to adjourn. Rejected upon an aye and nay vote. The vote showing a quorum not present he moved absent Senators be sent for. This and another motion to adjourn being both rejected, Morrill at 9:30 moved to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Belmont (N. Y.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted his own minority opinion regarding the joint-resolution recently reported to the House by the committee, providing conditionally for the the termination of the treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government. Mr. Belmont takes the ground that there are grave objections to the interference of Congress with the treaty-making power, reviewing the proceedings before the House Committee, showing that the evils complained of in connection with the treaty are due to its defect, but to the fact that Consular and Custom officers, administering the law, have been incompetent or corrupt. He says the evidence goes to show that, under the treaty, has been perpetrated one of the most colossal frauds against the revenue of the United States Government. Mr. Belmont submitted a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged frauds and report the result to Congress.

Mr. Thomas submitted a report in the Buchanan-Manning contested case, of Mississippi, declaring neither entitled to the seat.

Mr. Calkins submitted the views of the minority granting the contestant leave to withdraw the papers without prejudice. Laid over.

At 12:10 the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

The section giving the President power to declare inoperative the section prohibiting the importation of neat cattle was amended to provide that the President may declare the prohibition provision inoperative during his pleasure. The section which provides that no watches, or parts of watch movements which simulate the name or trade marks of any domestic manufactory, shall be admitted to entry unless the domestic manufacturer is the importer, was extended to all other articles.

Mr. Haskell (Kas.) moved to strike out the words: "And in all cases of doubt as to classification for duty of imported articles, such articles shall be classified at the highest rate of duty." Agreed to.

In the course of the debate Mr. White (Ky.) said that the Bonded Extension bill had been slipped through the House in a method which was infamous.

Mr. Butterworth, (O.), who has charge of the Bonded Extension whisky bill, said he represented, in part with other gentlemen, an interest which paid into the Treasury $100,000,000 and which was now absolutely prostrated. (Several Republicans, "good, good.)" "You did not say 'good, good,' retorted Butterworth, "when it paid your soldiers while they fought your battles; you did not say 'good, good,' when it put bandages around your wounded soldiers; you did not say 'good good' when it paid the pensions of widows and orphans. I have been earnest in helping the industries of New England and Pennsylvania, but our bankers, our boards of trade, our chambers of commerce, our merchants, and our grocers have asked this House for three hours' consideration of a bill for the relief of the distilling industry, and we cannot have an hour."

Mr. White—"When did they ask for three hours? They slipped the bill through under a suspension of the rules."

Mr. Blackburn—"I challenge that statement, and remind the gentleman that the Record shows it was reported unanimously from the Committee on Ways and Means and passed the House without a dissenting vote."

Mr. White—"It passed without debate and without my being able to get the yeas and nays."

The Chair—"The gentleman is not in order."

Mr. Butterworth—"He hardly ever is. I want the House at a very early day to consider the claims of a great industry which is now prostrated and which, if relief is not granted, will probably in its own destruction drag down many protected industries."

Mr. Reid (Maine) said he had heard three times before precisely this discourse about the danger which was to come from refusing their (the distillers') demands, and if they were successful this time, he would expect to hear it just once more, and that was on the demand to repeal the whisky tax. [Laughter on the Republican side].

Mr. Blackburn submitted to the House that as long as it recognized whisky as property, as long as it burdened it with a tax of 300 per cent. of its actual value, it was not only fair but wise to treat the whisky interest with common decency. He was opposed to abolishing the tax on whisky and tobacco, but he would deal fairly by them and enable them to pay their tax. He would have free salt, free sugar, free tea and free coffee instead of free whisky. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. White's amendment was lost—115 to 136—and consideration of this paragraph was passed over. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Sen. Kellogg introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for entry and sale, all reserved lands not needed for naval purposes.

Sen. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably the House bill authorizing the issuance of duplicate checks by the Superintendent of the San Francisco mint.

Sen. Williams from the Committee on Railroads, reported the bill recently agreed upon by the Committee, authorizing the Southern Pacific and other roads to unite for a continuous line of road from the third waters of the Pacific to those of the Atlantic.

Sen. Hale called up the joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for work of the Census Bureau until the end of the present fiscal year, which, after debate, was passed and the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff.

The pending question was on Sen. George's amendment providing for the admission of machinery for the manufacture of cloth and thread from cotton, wool, hemp, jute or ramie, and all tools used solely in manual labor at a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Sen. Jonas moved to add to this machinery for the extraction and manufacture of sugar from cane and sorghum.

Sen. Vance offered an amendment providing for the free admission of machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

Sen. Davis (W. Va.) in a speech, took the ground the country had always prospered best under a fair tariff, and that the true historical Democratic doctrine was not "a tariff for revenue only," but "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection," and he expressed the opinion that if the word "only" had been left out of the last National Democratic platform Gen. Hancock would have been elected President.

Sen. Beck read a letter from a man in Meriden, Conn., charging that manufacturers treat operative's with "cold disdain." That they do not keep faith with them, and that the picture drawn recently by Hawley in the Senate, and by others, of the "comfortable and prosperous operative class" was a mockery. Sen. Beck volunteered to show the name of the writer.

Sen. Hawley (energetically)—"I will not look at it unless I am at liberty to publish it; nor should the Senator have read anonymous blackguardism here."

After further colloquy, Sen. Beck said: "Since the Senator from Connecticut (Hawley) has displayed so much temper I would not trust the man's fate in his hands by giving the name. I aver this letter is from a New England operative, and I have the name here, but I believe the man would not be safe if the Senator knew his name, and (with great emphasis) he shan't have his name."

After a long debate the Senate rejected Sen. George's three amendments by separate votes. The Senate finally adjourned without further action.

HOUSE.

Mr. Calkins introduced a bill appropriating $16,000 and $10,000 to defray the expenses of the contestant and contestee respectively in the Sessinghuas-Frost case, Missouri; referred.

Mr. Candler (Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution accepting an invitation to take part in the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Caswell, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a Postoffice Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. Among amendments non-concurred in were those appropriating $35,000 for special mail facilities and fixing July 1st next as the date when the two-cent letter postage should go into effect. The report was agreed to and a Conference Committee will be appointed. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the tariff.

Glue, glycerine, soap, etc., kept as in the bill of the Commission. Castor oil was made 70 cents a gallon; the duty on glucose was reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, 20 per cent. is the present rate.

Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) moved to put cotton seed oil on the free list.

Mr. Kelley expressed a willingness that that should be done if the representatives of the cotton growing States desired it, but Blanchard (La.) and other Southern members objected, and Wheeler withdrew the amendment amid derisive laughter on the Republican side.

Thirty-five of 150 items of the chemical schedule having been considered, Mr. Hammond (Ga.) moved the Committee rise. This being voted down, the Democrats refused to vote on the next amendment and the Committee were left without a quorum.

The roll was called and the absentees reported; but a quorum being then closed the Committee immediately resumed its session. The same tactics were pursued again the Committee reported no quorum had voted, and the House at 6:25 adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Sen. Miller (Cal.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill to inerrporate the Maritime Canal Company (Nicaraunguan Company).

Sen. Hawley introduced a bill to retire Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major General.

The bill providing for holding a centennial cotton and industrial exposition in 1884 was called up, and being modified so as to provide that invitations to foreign nations to participate in the exposition shall be given by the Board of Managers instead of by the President, was passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and two confrees were appointed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and after debate Sen. Aldrich's amendment and Sen. McPherson's substitute offered yesterday were rejected.

Sen. Frye offered an amendment to make the duty on sugars of all grades 40 per cent. ad valorem, and on molasses 25 per cent.

The debate was interrupted by the presentation of the House resolutions relating to the death of Representative Orth. Sens. Harrison, Frye and Voorhees made addresses.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reed, from the Rules Committee, reported back the resolution providing daily sessions of the House extend till 6 P. M. Laid over.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution making appropriations for continuing the work of the 10th census. Concurred in.

Mr. Valentine (Neb.) introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Omaha. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle the duty on alumina alum, etc., was reduced to 40 from 60 cents per 100 pounds.

In Committee of the Whole the House struck from the Tariff bill the item placing a duty of 10 per cent. on sulphate and salts of quinia cinchanida.

After completing the consideration of 52 of 160 items in the chemical schedule, the Committee rose and the House began eulogies of the late Rep. Orth, of Indiana. After passing resolutions of respect the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Sen. Ingalls presented petitions from citizens of Dakota against the division of the Territory and asking its admission with the present boundaries.

Sen. Morrill offered a resolution suspending so much of the act of February 29, '78 as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion at the market price, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined into dollars as fast as purchased. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Sen. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, ag inst the employment of convict labor by the United States, either on public works or by convicts under the United States.

At the close of the morning business the Tariff bill was taken up.

Sen. Frye's amendment, Kellogg said, if adopted, would ruin Louisiana sugar-producers, who generally voted the Republican ticket, and he was sorry to see an attack made from the Republican side on those black cohorts.

Sen. Kellogg gave some statistics of sugar production in Louisiana, and spoke of the happy condition of the negros, whom, he said, formed a large portion of the laborers in the sugar trade.

Sen. Beck said the more he considered the question the more satisfied he became that the effort to get away from the Finance Committee's bill was in the interest of refiners. That bill was more favorable to planters than any proposition, and was the best thing they could get.

Sen. Cockrell—"I rise to ask my friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, whether he does not think that now after two days' discussion of this question our Republican friends can afford to let us have a vote on it?"

Sen. Frye's amendment was rejected. The amendment making the duty on molasses 25 per cent. was lost—ayes, 12; noes, 43. The substitute offered by Morrill on behalf of the Committee on Finance for the sugar schedule in the Commissioners' bill was then adopted.

Sen. Kellogg offered an amendment proposing an additional duty of 10 per cent. on such products named in this schedule as were imported from Cuba, where they are produced by slave labor. Lost.

Sen. George offered an amendment reducing the duties named in the schedule 10 per cent. on articles imported from countries where slave labor is not employed. Lost.

Sen. Morgan gave notice of an amendment which he would offer in the Senate prohibiting the adulteration of sugar, molasses, etc., by mixing glucose.

Sen. Beck gave notice of an amendment to prevent the sale of any mixture of sugar and glucose as sugar.

Sen. Ingalls deprecated efforts to bring glucose into disrepute.

Sen. Sherman offered an additional proposition to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance, imposing an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on the articles named in this schedule where an export duty is levied on such articles by the country producing them.

Consideration of the sugar schedule in Committee of the Whole being concluded, the Senate took up the tobacco schedule; the amendment of the Finance Committee fixing the duty on cigars, etc., at $2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was adopted.

Sen. Hawley offered the following as a substitute, for the second paragraph: Tobacco in the leaf unmanufactured and not stemmed, when the greater portion of the bale, box or package is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents per pound on the whole contents of the bale, box, or package; if stemmed, $1 pound. All other tobacco, in the leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems 15 cents per pound. Tobacco manufactured of all descriptions not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Sens. Allison, Jones and Call opposed the proposal to put a duty of $1 per pound on stemmed tobacco. The question was taken on the first paragraph of Sen. Hawley's amendment as above, ending with "one dollar per pound," and lost.

The remaining provisions of Sen. Hawley's amendment were agreed to. The portion rejected was then modified by Sen. Sherman and adopted as follows: "Tobacco in the leaf, unmanufactured when the greater portion of the bale, box or other package is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents per pound, upon whole contents of said bale, box or other package."

Consideration of schedule G (provisions) having been entered upon, Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the clause imposing a duty of one cent per pound on beef and pork. Williams, in advocating the motion, characterized the tax on provisions as "flummery," and as a tub thrown to a whale in order to deceive the farmers by pretending that they came in for their share of protection. As a farmer, he scorned all this nonsense. Nobody was going to import hogs into Indiana or Illinois, wheat into California, whisky into Kentucky, or terrapins into North Carolina. The duty did not benefit the farmer in any way. Bayard's motion was lost.

The provision schedule having been disposed of, schedule H (liquors) was taken up and some progress made when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kelley (Penn.), asked that an agreement should be entered into whereby the House should sit until 6 o'clock every day that the Tariff bill is under consideration.

Mr. Morrow (Ill.), regarded the request as a proper one and tacit agreement was entered into as suggested by Mr. K

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Henri Temberlik, the famous Italian tenor, is dead.

Interest on three per cent. Louisiana State bonds was paid promptly.

The Court House at Lafayette, Ga., and County records were burned.

At New York Michael E. McGlain has been sentenced to be hanged March 9.

The flouring mills at Cambridge, O., burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

P. F. X. Dow has been chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine.

Bishop Roskell (Catholic), who resigned the Bishopric of Nottingham in 1874, is dead.

The ceremony of electing an Archbishop of Canterbury took place at the Cathedral Monday.

At Oshkosh, Wis., the Times office and other property burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,500.

At Albion, N. Y., the Curtis Manufacturing Company's buildings were damaged by fire $30,000; insured.

Gen. Klapka publishes a letter testifying to the bravery of the Jews in the war of liberation in 1849.

Frank R. Conger, son of Sen. Conger, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Aldermen of Providence, R. I., ordered the quarantine of all vessels coming from Baltimore.

The Hawaiian Islands sent 106,181,878 pounds of sugar to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1882.

The United States Supreme Court denies the right of Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New York, to draw double pensions.

Leigh Smith, of London, gave the Royal Geographical Society £1,000 on account of its interest in Polar expeditions.

About 30 vessels, potato laden, are frozen in the bay at Norfolk, and are not expected to get out before Spring.

Eight Fenians have left Dublin for the United States, fearing arrest in consequence of the revelations made by informers.

A St. Louis capitalist offers to take $100,000 stock in the newly chartered Western Union Telegraph Company of Illinois.

The Association of Textile Fabrics of Philadelphia has collected $35,000 to establish a school for instruction in textile arts.

Matthew Gardner was fatally and John Gannon and Job Martin severely injured at the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, N. Y.

Andrew Cutter, a turfman known all over the United States as the owner of Black Cloud, is fatally ill at Parma, Mich.

Tobe and Cameron, the two boys who aided the escape of Polk, absconding State Treasurer of Tennessee, have gone into Mexico.

Hon. Isaac Marston, of Bay City, one of the Judges of the Michigan Supreme Court, has resigned to practice his profession.

The Legislative investigation shows the Alabama Treasurer's defalcation reaches $213,000. A reward of $5,000 will be offered for his arrest.

The Norwegian radicals are preparing, as a personal demonstration against King Oscar, a proposal to reduce his allowance by $5,000 crowns.

The Flint Mill, recently destroyed by fire at Fall River, Mass., is to be rebuilt on the old site, but on a more enlarged scale. Work will begin at once.

Robert Helm, an old veteran in receipt of a pension of $2 per month, raised his check from $6 to $60 in Philadelphia, and is now to be tried for his crime.

An official report just published states that the fish harvest of 1882 was the worst for the last 20 years with the exception of those of 1879 and 1872.

An effort to repeal the felony clause in the gambling law of St. Louis, made in the Legislature yesterday, was defeated by the decided vote of 90 to 12.

The officers charged with wrecking the City Bank of Hoboken, New Jersey pleaded not guilty on 36 indictments. The bondsmen surrendered Book-keeper Beach.

Ashley W. Wright, who is said to have been a Colonel in an Illinois cavalry regiment during the war, killed himself with a revolver at Merced, California.

The Seaport Centennial, at Savannah, Ga., is assuming larger proportions than ever. Gov. Stephens will make the address and many military companies will be present.

Inflicting blows upon convicts by keepers of New York prisons, except in cases of self-defense and riot, is prohibited until conflicting laws on the subject are reconciled.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital report a debt of $12,990, of which $11,009.99 was expended in maintaining the Pesthouse, for which no fund has been provided.

By a cave in of an old mine shaft at Lost Creek, Pa., a little girl, named Maggie Donahue, who was coasting, lost her life through dashing down the hole with her sled.

The Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department report the number of cattle in the United States to be 33,396,255, of which 10 per cent. are lost annually by epidemic diseases.

E. E. Ryan, a well known insurance man of Chicago, who died Monday morning, was a scout in the Union army, and shared the horrors of Libby and Andersonville with other unfortunate prisoners.

By a vote of 35 to 23, the Senate of Indiana has decided that the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution are not legally pending, and can only be considered as new matter.

John Gibbons, contractor on the Springfield & Memphis Railroad, was assassinated last Friday evening. While coming home from his work in Oregon County, Mo., he was shot from the brush by an unknown person.

A Berlin dispatch says Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold and will be obliged to remain in doors several days. His condition creates considerable anxiety. The latest reports concerning Bismarck are unfavorable.

Outside of the City and County of New York the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad pays $975,573.27 in State and County taxes on real estate. Its total tax on real estate, capital stock and earnings is $1,574,836.09.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan, to nominate two Judges of the Supreme Court in place of Graves and Marston, and two Regents of the State University, is called to meet at East Saginaw, February 28.

Specials from Denver say the damage by the storm there yesterday will exceed $300,000. The injury to the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will be several thousand dollars, and other large establishments suffered severely.

The Comptroller of New York has requested the Attorney-General to bring action against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company for failure to make a proper return of their stock under the tax law. The suit is for tax and penalty.

The ranger of Phœnix Park will positively identify two persons arrested as men he saw driving from the scene of the murder of Cavendish and Burke. It will be proved that fully 20 men were engaged in the crime, either watching or inflicting the fatal wounds.

The river steamers Lurray and Grace came in collision in fog at Norfolk, and the latter sunk. R. H. Wood, a passenger, who had been in Norfolk buying his wedding outfit, was drowned. The other passengers escaped serious injury. James W. Robinson, fireman, was badly injured.

Rep. Bouster, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to send seeds, plants, grain, etc., to the sufferers by the disastrous floods in Germany and receive from private sources donations in grain, seeds, etc., and provide for the proper storage, shipment and distribution of the same.

Ex-Gen. Brewster has ordered the United States District Attorney to file a bill in the Federal Court in behalf of the Philbrook heirs, who claim the ownership of a large portion of ground comprising the old city limits of Little Rock. The claim is before the Interior Department, and the object is to test its legal merits.

In the case of Hodges and other applicants for patents to a large area of valuable land in the Virginia military district of Ohio, under military land warrants, Sec. Teller has rejected the applications, because they do not come within the provisions of the act of May 27, 1880. He holds that the act does not provide for the granting of patents on surveys made prior to its passage.

At Adrian, Mich., as a number of men employed in the Peninsular Car Works were carrying a large ladle of molten iron from one building to another, the handle broke, dropping the seething metal on the wet snow, which at once converted it into steam, caused an explosion and scattered the hot iron in every direction. Albert Smith and Jacob Hay were fatally injured and several others hurt.

James O'Donnell, of Madison, Ind., has been known to eat 30 quails in 30 consecutive hours, and the next time he ate just double the number in the same time—two birds an hour. He ate 24 goose eggs in 15 minutes and 20 seconds, two minutes, with eight drops of vinegar on each, a goose weighing 11 pounds and 10 ounces in 30 minutes, and five cans of sardines in 10 minutes.

At Winona, Miss., W. P. Towler, a traveling salesman for Schmidt & Zeigler, of New Orleans, shot and killed C. M. Wright, a member of the late firm of Wright Bros. & Hammond, at Winona. The difficulty grew out of the failure of the Winona firm last December. Wright attacked Towler, presenting two pistols at him, but Towler drew a pistol and shot Wright twice before the latter could use his weapons.

Coinage at Philadelphia in January, $2,294,000.

At Rockaway Beach, L. I., the big hotel has sold for $76,000.

Henry A. Bowen, has been indicted by the Washington Grand Jury.

A heavy snow storm at London, Ont., blocked trains last night.

Andrew Cutter, the owner of the famous trotting stallion, Black Cloud, is dead.

The Governor General of Canada has returned to Ottawa. He was cordially welcomed.

Philadelphia subscriptions for the relief of sufferers by the floods in Germany are $30,000.

Prince Bismarck is indisposed and will probably be confined to his bed for several days.

Edward P. Roe, the author, and James G. Roe, hotel keeper, have assigned. Liabilities, $75,000.

Sec. Folger says he has no authority to extend the time for paying the February whisky taxes.

The Detroit National Bank of Detroit, with a capital of $1,000,000, is authorized to commence business.

The corporate existence of the First National Bank, Burlington, Iowa, is extended to February, 1883.

It is now suspected that a pool on the Chicago Board of Trade is endeavoring to raise the price of wheat.

Kate Claxton was taken home seriously ill at the close of the performance at the Park Theater, Brooklyn.

Kate Claxton, the actress, is still confined to bed. She is said to be suffering from severe cold and general exhaustion.

Ex-Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, has resigned the Presidency of the new Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, in view of the coming reunion at Washington, is making an effort to increase its membership.

The appointment of Hon. Milton Carrigus, U. S. Revenue Collector, has caused considerable excitement in the 11th Indiana District.

John A. Norbary, of St. Louis, who fired a saloon in order to secure the insurance, has been sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Boston capitalists have formed a company to build a railroad from Silver City, New Mexico, to Clifton, Arizona, at a cost of $2,500,000.

A decision in the Circuit Court at Covington, Thursday, was that marriage benefit associations were contrary to the laws of Kentucky.

The Michigan Senate has adopted the House resolutions calling for an investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the Senatorial contest.

The widow and children of B. A. Schlinghoff, killed in the Tehachahi disaster, have brought suit for $50,000 damages against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Western Union Telegraph officials at St. Louis deny the truth of recent specials to a Chicago paper about the abstraction of affidavits in the Belleville, Ill., injunction case.

Geo. R. Campbell shot and killed himself on his own door step in St. Louis. Hard drinking and domestic trouble said to be the cause of the act. He was a travelling salesman out of employment.

"Check No. 5," found in the ruins of the Newhall House at Milwaukee, led to the discovery that an unknown guest at that hotel had left a valise at the Hotel Emery for security for his board bill.

Wm. Smith, a farmer, on the way from Arkansas to Alton, Ill., was shot Monday night while attempting to force an entrance into the house of a lady named Holloway in Webster County, Missouri.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has decided that the marriage of a soldier's widow does not vacate the claim of the orphans of the deceased soldier to pensions.

The main portion of the buildings on the Allegan County, Mich., poor farm burned Thursday morning. The ground floor of the female department was occupied by 43 inmates. All were rescued. Loss, $10,000; insured.

The Attorney General of California has commenced suit to recover $2,000,000, interest and costs, against the Central Pacific, on the ground that the company has failed to grant certain privileges agreed upon when the State granted aid.

At Halifax, N. S., Wm. Guy, a clerk in the Halifax Banking Company, was sent to the postoffice with a parcel containing $5,000. He abstracted the money and substituted waste paper. He was arrested and confesses his guilt.

Bradford Mead, of Union, Franklin County, Mo., has just received back-pension money amounting to $9,063, said to be the largest pension yet paid. He was made totally blind by wounds alleged to have been received in the war.

Adrian North, a noted gambler of Louisville, was followed to the grave by a procession nearly a mile in length, composed of all classes of people. He was the last of his family, and an estate which he inherited reverts to Bellewood seminary.

The large flouring mills owned and operated by Brown & Shoyers, at Cambridge, O., took fire from sparks in the engine room and was burned with all the contents, consisting of wheat and flour. The total loss will reach about $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Rochester Democrat states that Vanderbilt has secured control of the Indianapolis & St. Louis for a western connection with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Nickel Plate route, instead of the Vandalia.

Lord & Mun, of Montreal, have been fined $1,000 by the Minister of Customs for frauds perpetrated by importing flour from Chicago under bond for shipment to Europe and quietly substituting the Canadian article. The firm was also made to pay $2,000 on 4,000 barrels of American flour sold in Montreal.

Richard Thomas, of Montreal, Managing Director of the Canada Manufacturing Company, absconded, after selling his shares in the company, without the knowledge of his partners and contrary to the contract. It is said some notes will not be paid at maturity. They will be covered by the manager's shares.

Rep. Belmont (N. Y.) informed the Secretary of the Treasury that his report respecting frauds in the importation of Hawaiian sugar were based on statements made before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that, unless the statements are absolutely false, they are quite sufficient to warrant an investigation of the subject.

The President has designated Hon. I. S. Pierson, Judge Wm. A. Richardson, Prof. O. D. Allen, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Prof. Wm. P. Blake, Prof. F. D. E. P. Picketts, Dr. W. P. Lawver, Thomas Donaldson, Prof. E. T. Frisboe, Dr. B. F. Taylor, Jay G. Kelly and P. G. Saloon, Commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of coins at the several mints reserved during 1882.

Coroner's Verdict in the Newhall House Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the investigation of the Newhall disaster. They find that the proprietors of the house were guilty of culpable negligence in not employing a sufficient number of watchmen to guard the house against fire, and to awaken the inmates to save all the lives possible. They found the Newhall House easy of egress, and devoid of intricate passages, with two outside escapes, ladders, and otherwise in good condition. Some of the Newhall House guilty of negligence in not having provided more exits in case of fire. They also found fault with the net work of telegraph wires surrounding the hotel.

Another Almshouse Fraud.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 5.—There is great excitement over the revelations made in the special auditor's report to the court. The auditor finds that during 1882 $45,000, or over half the revenue for the Almshouse, was expended ostensibly for outdoor relief, but that many thousands were spent to reward personal friends and make political capital. Orders for whisky and cigars, of which no record was kept, were distributed to the extent of hundreds of dollars a day. Each director issued these orders at will. Directors Grant, Seifert, Kaufman and Mowrey are especially implicated, the latter using $16,000. Gross mismanagement and favoritism in the affairs of the institution are also charged.

Smuggling Cars into Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—The proprietors of the Ontario Car Works, London, Ont., represent to the Government that railway cars are being systematically smuggled into Canada from the United States, and allege that large numbers of cars are brought across the line loaded, and never returned, and in due time the letters indicating the ownership are effaced. It is stated that American-built cars to the value of $450,000 are in the Dominion.

The Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—Chaffee, trustee, began to-day paying a dividend of 10 per cent. on Sprague notes; amount of dividend, $879,375.

Sen. Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Sen. Ferry reappeared in his seat in the Senate to-day. He is still hopeful of re-election, and believes the recess taken by the Legislature favorable to his interests.

—BREAKFAST COCOA, as a beverage, is universally conceded superior to all other drinks for the weary man of business or the more robust laborer. The preparations of Walter Baker & Co., have long been the standard of merit in this line, and our readers who purchase *"Baker's Breakfast Cocoa"* will find it a most healthful, delicious and invigorating drink.

AN ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT.

IRISH COOK.—Arrah Missus, I shel hev a korrige to take me to the ball to-night, and if yez say so I will hev it call for yez to bring yez home from your party if your nours is the same ez mine. We k'n come home together nately.

FLOOD NOTES.

Five Hundred Houses Flooded at Bradford, Pa.

Great Damage at Cleveland, Akron, Piqua and Springfield.

Thunder and Lightning During a Snow Storm in Texas.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—The great flood reached its highest point about noon to-day, when the river was 10 feet higher than the ordinary stage in places, and the flats, covered with lumber yards, elevators, iron works, machine shops, flour mills, packing houses, factories of various sorts and railway freight houses, were more or less submerged. The water is receding to-night, but the extent of the damage cannot be ascertained for several days. It is estimated that 23,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 shingles washed from the lumber yards. The Valley Railroad was several feet under water for miles, and its bridge near the weigh lock is swept away. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio old freight house is four feet under water, which reaches within a few inches of the floor of the new freight house. Cars are submerged to the floors. The company refuse freight for the present.

About 50 horses, stabled at the lumber yards, stood all night in water up to their breasts, and were rescued with difficulty to-day, they having to swim several hundred feet to reach a place of safety.

The two mills of the Cleveland Paper Company, containing about 40 tons of manufactured paper, are in the water nearly to the top of the first story.

Less damage was done to shipping than was feared. The tug Florence tore loose, capsized and sunk. Schooners and steamers were rudely tossed about, but mostly rode through with slight or no injury. The lower central waybridge is broken, the approaches gone and the draw turned as if to let vessels pass, and the district about presents the appearance of a lake, dotted with chimneys of furnaces, roofs of buildings and lumber piles securely anchored.

The Infirmary farm, on the river's edge, is submerged.

The freshet is the most destructive ever known, and the water higher than since the great flood of 1850, and, some think, higher even than then. The damage can scarcely be less than $1,000,000, and may be much greater. The rain ceased to fall at 3 o'clock this morning, and the weather turned rapidly colder and began to freeze. One family, living on low land, was rescued by a boat. A prisoner in the station near Brooklyn was also taken out in a boat.

AKRON, Feb. 4.—The flood damage in the city aggregates $50,000, of which the Ohio Canal probably loses $20,000; Valley Railroad, $10,000; Akron Sewer Pipe Company, $5,000; private houses, $10,000. Last night, in the south part of the city, it was feared the upper basin would give way, emptying Summit Lake into the lower basin, and flooding the entire valley through the business center of the city. Hard work saved it, but long exertion has finally, but the factories along the Ohio Canal all suffered, the danger especially threatening Thomas Phillips & Co.'s paper mill and King & Armstrong's varnish works.

The water entered a burning kiln at Alexander's fire brick works, generating steam that exploded it, causing considerable loss. Locks 19 and 20 on the Ohio Canal are washed away entirely, and others are badly injured. In the Sixth Ward, at six o'clock this morning, the water and ice gorged near Whitmore, Robinson & Co.'s works broke suddenly, three families being barely rescued. The stream struck both mills of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, injuring both considerably, and all the families in the Cuyahoga Falls, in the northern part of the city, fled from their houses last night.

The rain fell in torrents. The Valley Railroad bed is washed in many places from Canton to Cleveland, and all trains are abandoned. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad is all right. The bridge on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago washed away between Alliance and Canton and the officials started the Fort Wayne trains via Hudson and Orrville, over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus. The day express left Akron at 2 this morning, westward. The first section stopped near Clinton for a washout, and the second section ran into it, causing a small loss. No one was hurt. The passengers were transferred. The Fort Wayne trains now move via Ravenna and Mansfield over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

DELAWARE, Feb. 4.—The water in the Olentangy River at this point rose higher to-day than has been known before for many years. The bridge north of town and the wire suspension bridge at Winter street are swept away. The North street and Winter street bridges are in immediate danger. Many horses, cattle and hogs were boated down from points above, as was also some buildings. Many houses in the lower part of the city are flooded and the occupants were compelled to vacate. The water flooded the gas works on the east side of the river this evening, slacked the lime and set fire to the building. The inside of the building was burned out. The chair factory buildings are surrounded by water, but will not be seriously damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4.—An 8-year-old boy named Bernard Leonard fell into Buck Creek, which is a boiling torrent from the recent rains, this afternoon. He was carried half a mile down stream before he was rescued. Rope and planks were of no avail. One thousand spectators witnessed the boy's struggles in the raging flood, and the excitement was intense. A young man named Neal finally rescued him, after having been swept over the falls. Leonard will recover.

The floods are raging here with unprecedented fury. Trains are thrown out of Kelber by the high water. West of town, Mad river is over all the bottom land, and overflows the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. There is a washout on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western between here and Troy.

PIQUA, Feb. 4.—The Great Miami is higher than since 1847. The entire east end of this City is inundated, and every available boat is being used to rescue the people from their houses. A large ice gorge fills one street. The damage will be very heavy. There has been no loss of life reported.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD, Feb. 4.—Bradford was visited Saturday night by a disastrous flood, which inundated about 500 houses along Pearl, Globe, Boylston, Ann, Florence, Pine, Man and other streets. The central part of the city was submerged in some cases to the depth of 10 feet. The flood was caused by the rains of Friday and Saturday, and the melting of the snow in the mountains. Several bridges were swept away, and several houses along the banks of the creek badly damaged or totally destroyed. Eight or five families on the flats between here and Tarport, living in one-story houses, had to flee for their lives when the ice gorge broke, leaving all their effects, and many of the houses were swept away. It is impossible to estimate the total loss at this time. The waters are now subsiding, and all fears of further trouble are over.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—The rain continued here up till midnight last night. Several streets in the northeastern portion of the city were flooded and considerable damage done to manufacturing establishments and dwellings. The railroad trains were all behind time to-day, and considerable damage has been done to railroad tracks and bridges. The Louisville train came in to-night over the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway via Peoria-ville. Late trains on the Wabash road and the Chicago division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway were abandoned to-night between Indianapolis and Kokomo. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway lost two bridges north of Wabash

KANSAS AND TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Reports of the storm say that at Dallas and along the Texas & Pacific Railroad the mercury ranged from 10 down to eight degrees, an almost unprecedented fall for that section. A singular feature of the storm in Texas and Kansas was that there was thunder and lightning during heavy snow falls.

OTHER POINTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The storm, which began early yesterday morning, continued with great severity all night. It extended over the greater portion of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Its effect is most disastrous to railroads, and telegraph lines are prostrated in all directions and communication with many surrounding cities entirely suspended.

Railroads, especially in Illinois, are blockaded, but few trains attempting to run. In Chicago, last night, street traveling was difficult for horses and pedestrians. West and north side city railways ran their cars with four horses, and with some irregularity. The cable line on the south side seemed unaffected.

Suburban trains on railroads are greatly delayed, on the Illinois Central especially. After 8 last night until 6 this morning most of the suburban trains were abandoned, or were hours behind, and required three engines to haul them. The storm has ceased, and the condition of affairs is slowly improving.

MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 3.—No danger to live stock is apprehended from the present cold snap. Reports from the Tongue River ranges report six inches of snow, but no crust, and cattle are not suffering. Trains arrived to-day three days out, delayed by heavy snows in Dakota and Minnesota. But six inches of snow on the level in the Yellowstone valley. The mean temperature through the Yellowstone valley for the past three days has been about 12 degrees below zero. The weather is now moderating.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Feb. 3.—It began snowing Monday afternoon and snowed incessantly until late last night, accompanied by high winds. Railroad traffic is at a standstill. All trains on the Laramie division of the Union Pacific are abandoned to-day. The Railroad Company are sending out snow plows and a large force of men to open the road. The road will be cleared ton-ight and to-morrow so that trains will run as usual. The storm is general throughout Southern Wyoming. Serious fears are entertained for stock, and especially Sheep.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.—Heavy snow and extreme cold with wind laid up Union Pacific and Utah Northern trains. The Utah Central is running as usual.

FLOOD LOSSES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—The heaviest losses by flood on lumber firms are: Monroe Bros., $80,000; Forbes Bros. & Co., $60,000; Cleveland Saw Mill and Lumber Co., $50,000; Sturtevant & Co., $30,000; Hawley & Newton, $13,000; Rush, King & Clint, $10,000; Fisher, Wilson & Co., $6,000; Thomas Cahoon, $4,000; P. Prentiss, $4,000; Fred Hempey, $5,000; Hubbell, Brown & Co. and N. Mills & Co., $5,000 each. Numerous other firms lose several hundred dollars each.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I have just returned from an exploring trip over the ground commonly known here as the "Flats," where are situated all the principal lumber yards, planing mills and iron works of the "Forest City," and which suffered fearfully from the unprecedented inundation which took place yesterday. The scene is wild in the extreme, and completely baffles description. Every lumber yard was minus just so much stock, the loss being principally in shingles and pine lumber. All the docks along the river front are more or less injured, and some are completely wrecked. One firm lost several millions of shingles—valued from $5,000 to $8,000. The brunt of the loss seems to fall heaviest upon the smaller dealers, and it is thought that more than one will be compelled to suspend. Old residents say that this is the worst and most disastrous blow Cleveland has ever seen. The scene at the various lumber yards yesterday was a curious one, all down the various alleys formed by the immense stacks of lumber, the water hissed and roared, rushing on 10 knots an hour, seeking new fields to desolate. Most of the piles back from the river front stood their ground, but all facing the river were tumbled about, washed away and placed at the mercy of the turbulent waters.

I was present at the docks in Toledo, two years ago, and comparing the two would say this one "takes the cake." In Toledo it was confined principally to Water street, part of Superior, Monroe, etc., while here thousands of acres were immerged.

On Saturday morning last a fire broke out at the works of the Standard Oil Company, located at Kingsbury Run, spread with alarming fierceness all day and night, illumining the heavens, reminding me of scenes in Norway—the aurora borealis; while the reverberations of explosions sent out the air from time to time, proclaiming another tank "gone where the woodbine twineth," in the scholarly language of Jim Fisk. A fearful rain storm was progressing at the time and Kingsbury Run was swollen to the size of a mountain torrent. The water was still rising, and soon surrounded a leaking still belonging to the Standard Oil Co. above the Great Western Works. The oil rested on the water and was whirled along, the culminating point being reached at the Great Western Works, where it came in contact with the boiler fires and a terrific explosion took place. At one time there was great danger of the entire works being completely destroyed, but fortunately this crowning disaster was averted. It is impossible to give reliable estimates of the actual loss occasioned during this awful visitation of Water, but competent judges place the former at $350,000 and the latter at $1,500,000. For once a consolidation took place between the two fiends, and it seemed as if the powers of the infernal regions, so vividly described by Dante, had been let loose and were "bent on mischief." The scene of the fire has been visited by hundreds of thousands, and many were out all Saturday night to witness the magnificent spectacle of the burning between fire and water. The firemen, though nearly all the time in imminent peril of their lives, stuck manfully to their posts, and behaved like heroes, while the people, appreciating their efforts, did all in their power for them, giving them, without stint, eatables, drinkables and "smokables."

During the best part of yesterday and, indeed, up to the time of writing, river pirates have been reaping a rich harvest, claiming they are entitled to all they "find," but a meeting at the Mayor's office, now in progress, will decide that knotty problem. The Lake presents a curious spectacle, there being about as much lumber out there as there is in the City yards. All the flats are one mass of crushed ice, and navigation over them is still difficult. Much fun was to be had Saturday night in watching people flocking to the fire, trying to hurry along, and climb up hill. A heavy rain was falling and froze solid on reaching terra firma, rendering pedestrianism a matter of difficulty, and reducing it to a science.

Yours truly,
E. V. CAVELL.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Apprehensions which were entertained by the phenomenal rise in the Allegheny River have been relieved, as the waters have been stationary for several hours. The bridge connecting Allegheny City with Herr's Island was swept away this morning and came in contact with the Mechanics' steel bridge, doing considerable damage, resulting in the close of the bridge to travel.

The Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company suffers severely, every bridge and culvert from Collar's Junction to the city having been washed away.

THE SITUATION AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 5.—River here 31 feet 9 inches, and rising at the rate of seven inches an hour. The surface is a mass of ice and slush, with a large quantity of driftwood, barrels, fences, small bridges and the like. About noon a small barge with two wagons passed, and shortly after a flat with a new buggy, one end being sunk. The fair grounds of the State Exposition Association and other low parts of Wheeling Island, is under water, and the low portion of the main part of the city. Some residents of Island street, usually submerged by high water, are moving out. The banks of made ground in South Wheeling, which had been washed by water, caved in and a boy was thrown in the water, but rescued without further damage than a cold bath.

The new boat, James W. Guild, has been attempting to make a safe landing for a half hour, but is apparently at the mercy of the swollen stream and ice.

Rescued by the Life Savers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The British ship Parkfield, from Calcutta for New York, came ashore on Little Egg Harbor shoals. The crew of 34 men were taken off by the life savers.

SILVER COINAGE.

Action of the House Committee—More Vault Room to be Provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures this morning adopted, by a vote of 6 to 2, the following resolutions and instructed Belford to report them to the House:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to discontinue the coinage of silver under existing laws.

Resolved, That all coin now in the Treasury with the exception of an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of outstanding greenback circulation, as a redemption fund, and also excepting all sums held for redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates, should be at once used in the payment of outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the Government which are subject to call and payment, as it is the judgment of this committee that it is inexpedient to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar under existing laws; and as in the judgment of Treasury officials additional vault room for the safe storage of coins should be provided.

Resolved, This committee recommend that the Committee on Appropriations appropriate such sum as they shall be advised as necessary for providing such additional vault room, and we further recommend such additional vault room should be located in the Mississippi Valley at such point or points as shall be determined by Treasury officials.

Representative Fisher presided, and Representatives Belford, McClure, Lacey, Payson, Hazeltine, Singleton, Rosecrans, Bland and Delegate Luna were present. Those in favor of the resolution were Belford, McClure, Payson, Singleton, Rosecrans and Bland. Opposed—Fisher and Lacey. Not voting—Hazeltine.

Issue of standard dollars from mints last week, $198,000, against $117,000 in corresponding time last year.

STARVATION.

The Appalling Situation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—A man was found starved to death at Loughrea, County Galway. The Poor Law Guardian said the case was only one of many. Crowds of hungry people gathered in front of the residence of Rev. Patrick Duggan, Roman Catholic Bishop, at Clonfert, Sunday. The Bishop informed them that he and the priests distributed every shilling available. It is said the opening of relief works is the only resource left to relieve suffering.

The Ferry Failure.

GRAND HAVEN, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the amount of claims for which the Ferry Bros.' property has been attached does not exceed $10,000, and the amount of their liabilities have been exaggerated. On the other hand, an attorney who has access to all information obtainable by the creditors, reasserts that the liabilities will not fall short of $500,000.

Edward P. Ferry states that he is devoting his whole strength of mind and body to the Senatorial contest, and will not at present tax himself with the labor of straightening the financial muddle. He says he intends to let the attachments rest as they are until after the Senatorial contest is ended, when he will make a statement and do what he can to straighten affairs. Such being the case there is but little to report. Among other street talk is a rumor that the other creditors will test the legality of the sale of the Chicago property to D. Cutler and T. Stewart White; that the value of the property is many thousand dollars more than the price it was sold for.

The financial rumpus seems to have made the Ferrys friends, and if the feeling in Grand Haven is an accurate indication, the failure has increased the Senator's prospects for re-election, instead of spoiling them, as was at first thought.

ALASKA.

The Rush for the New Gold Fields—Capitalists Investing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Private dispatches have been received here of a reliable character with reference to the nature of the gold deposits in Alaska. Much discredit has been thrown over the reports of gold discovered in our Northwestern territory from time to time, until the impression has become pretty general that as a gold field Mr. Seward's purchase was not particularly valuable. The information alluded to is of such a character that as soon as it becomes known it will result in such a rush to the gold fields as has not been seen since the days of '49. It is stated that a quartz vein which will yield from $5 to $8 net to the ton has been discovered on the mainland in Southern Alaska, 200 feet in width. Many others equally rich in the same district are reported, and preparations are being made quietly, it is said, by a combination of New York and Western capitalists to start early in the Spring with mills and machinery to take possession of the mines and mill the quartz. Plenty of coal and timber are reported at no great distance from the mines, so that the fuel supply will be abundant. Two gentlemen in conversation on this subject said there would be 10,000 men from Nevada and California on the way to Alaska within three months, and that before a year the mining population of the Black Hills and Leadville would nearly drained of all surplus labor to supply the new field, unless some extraordinary excitement should be created by new discoveries near home.

Sec. Chandler's Opinion of the Annapolis Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Sec. Chandler expresses his opinion of the recent troubles at Annapolis as follows:

The disturbance and insubordination at Annapolis will doubtless subside if the Superintendent is allowed to work out the result without interference. But if the Cadets are encouraged to persist by their parents and friends, the dismissal of 40 or 50 may result. The great difficulty in the management of the academy is that the boys and their relatives fail to realize that the school is not an ordinary seminary of learning, where students pay for the education which they receive, but is an institution of military discipline where boys have their expenses paid by the United States in order that they may be thoroughly educated and trained to a life of self-denial and self-control and fitted for the restraints and duties of a military profession. If the boys expect the same privileges, liberties and easy life which they may have in an ordinary academy, they should resign and let their places be filled with young gentlemen who are willing unreservedly to commit themselves to the privations and labors of the academy, in order that through its discipline as well as instruction, they may become qualified to command naval vessels of the United States. So far as the department now understands the difficulties of the academy it will sustain the Superintendent, even to the extent of dismissing the largest part of the class."

A Youthful Jesse James "Removed."

WINFIELD, Kan., Feb. 1.—Young Cobb, who shot and mortally wounded Sheriff Shenneman, some days ago, while the latter was attempting to arrest him, and who a few days before shot and killed a Constable in Jefferson County, was taken out of jail here between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning by a party of masked men and hanged to the railroad bridge on the outskirts of town. During last evening he confessed to Mrs. Shenneman, widow of the dead Sheriff, that he was Charles Cobb, and gave her his revolver. Subsequently he stated to Sheriff McIntyere that he had been led to the committal of the lawless act by reading the exploits of Jesse James and other desperados.

Polk's Bail Bond Reduced.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Judge Quarles, on petition of ex-Treas. Polk, this morning reduced the bail bond of the latter to $50,000, on the referential grounds that the defendant has not now in his possession the $50,000 United States bond with coupons attached to $4,000, and further that the defendant's health is jeopardized by confinement.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The business failures the last seven days number 305, compared with 274 last week. The Southern States had 78; Western, 83; Middle, 50; New England, 41; Pacific States and Territories, 10; Canada, 45, and New York City, 10. The great mass of failures are of a very petty kind.

"Leading Citizens," of Course.

FORT WORTH, Feb. 2.—At Handley Station, P. Patello died from injuries inflicted by T. E. Stanley with an axe helve, who mistook language used by Patello about another party as applied to himself. Both are leading citizens. A warrant was issued for Stanley's arrest.

Worse Than a Savings Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Richard Humes, who keeps a grocery in the sixth Ward, put $78 in an old unused stove for safety. Unknown to the mother the daughter kindled a fire, and the money was reduced to ashes.

The Alabama Treasury.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 2.—F. H. Smith accepts the Treasurership. Bills are likely to pass that no one shall enter the office until the bond is approved; also to invest over $100,000 at the end of each fiscal year in the purchase of State bonds.

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The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1883.

TRADE.

The business of the country during the past week was quiet. From all sections intelligence shows that merchants and manufacturers believe that Spring will open with fair business activity. Bradstreet's says: "There were 276 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 13 less than the preceding week, 38 more than the corresponding week in 1882, and 116 more than the same week in 1881."

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 ⅌ cent. Bar silver, 110⅛. Sterling Exchange steady; long, $4 83¾; sight, $4 85¾. Government Bonds irregular. State Securities without feature. Railroad bonds dull but firm. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was quiet; Union Pacific declined ¾ ⅌ cent.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 103